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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Exposition of Sardinian Policy on the Roman and Venetian Questions.

ATTITUDE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The steamship *Fulton*, whose arrival off Cape Race has been already announced, reached her dock at this port last evening. She left Southampton on the 20th ult.

GARIBALDI has published a proclamation, in which, after announcing the approaching arrival of VICTOR EMANUEL, he says, "Let us be ready to receive the man whom Providence has sent us. There will be no more discord. Let United Italy and King VICTOR EMANUEL, the Galantuomo, be the perpetual symbols of our regeneration."

The *Presse* contains the following: "The Great Powers, with the exception of England, have signified to the Cabinet of Turin that they will not recognize the blockade of Gaeta."

The official *Neue Münchener Zeitung* publishes a telegram, dated Turin, the 15th inst., asserting that great consternation prevailed among the members of the Cabinet, as the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia had remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Russian Ambassador, adds the telegram, signified, in addition, that in the event of no attention being paid to this protest, he should demand his passports.

In its leading article of the 15th ult., the London *Times* says:

"VICTOR EMANUEL will, a few days hence, if the Fates are not very adverse, hold the Kingdom of Italy by the same title by which NAPOLEON III. holds the Empire of France. If, as there can be little doubt as matters now stand, the question to be put to the population of the Kingdom of Naples on the 21st inst. be answered in the affirmative, VICTOR EMANUEL will be seated 'by the grace of God and the will of the Italian people.'"

The *Observer* says: "Mr. HOBBS, the famous opener of locks, is now about to return to his native country. Since the death of Mr. ASHLEY, his partner, Mr. HOBBS has disposed of his interest in the business, and returns to America with an unblemished reputation for integrity and business-like aptitude."

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

Proclamation of Victor Emanuel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN ITALY.

At a solemn moment for the national history and for the destinies of the country I address my word to you, people of Southern Italy, who, having in my name changed the State, send me deputations of every class of citizens, magistrates and representatives of your municipal bodies, asking to be restored to order, blessed with freedom, and united with my kingdom. I will tell you by what thought I am guided, and what is my consciousness of the duties which a man placed by Providence on an Italian throne ought to fulfill.

I ascended the throne after a great national calamity. My father gave me a lofty example by abdicating the crown to save his own dignity and the freedom of his people. CHARLES ALBERT fell sword in hand, and died in exile. His death associated more and more the destinies of my family with those of the Italian people, who for so many centuries have given to all foreign lands the bones of their exiles as a pledge for restoring the inheritance of every nation placed by God within the same boundaries, and joined together by the bond of a common language. I educated myself by that example, and the memory of my father was my guardian star. I could never hesitate in my choice between a crown and the word I had given. I strengthened freedom in an epoch not very favorable to freedom, and I wished that, as it developed itself, it should take root in the manners of the people, for I could never harbor any jealousy or suspicion of what was dear to my people. By preserving freedom in Piedmont I religiously respected the heritage which the prophetic mind of my august father had bequeathed to all Italians. By representative franchise, by popular education, by the freedom of trade and industry, I endeavored to increase the well-being of my people. I wished that the Catholic religion should be respected, *but also that every man should be free in the sanctuary of his own condition*; and, by strengthening civil authority, I openly resisted that obstinate and scheming faction which boasts to be the only friend and guardian of the Throne, but which aims at ruling in the name of Kings, and placed between the Sovereign and the people the barrier of its intolerant passions.

This system of Government could not be without effect on the rest of Italy. The concord between the Sovereign and the people in the purpose of national independence and of civil and political liberty, the Parliamentary tribune and the free Press, and the army, which had preserved its military traditions under the tri-color, raised Piedmont to the rank of standard-bearer and arm of Italy. The strength of my monarchy was not the result of the arts of a clandestine policy, but of the open influence of ideas and of public opinion. I was thus enabled to maintain in that part of the Italian people which was united under my sceptre the notion of a national leadership, (*egemonia,*) whence was to spring the concordant harmony of the severed provinces in one single nation.

Italy was able to understand my conception when she beheld my soldiers sent into the fields of the Crimea beside the troops of the two great Western Powers. I wished thereby to acquire for Italy the right of participating in all acts concerning the interests of Europe. At the Congress of Paris my Ambassadors were able to speak for the first time to Europe of your sufferings. It became clear to all men how the preponderance of Austria in Italy was injurious to the balance of power in Europe, and what dangers beset the independence and freedom of Europe so long as the rest of the Peninsula was subject to foreign influence.

My magnanimous ally, the Emperor NAPOLEON III., felt that the Italian cause was worthy of the great nation he rules. A righteous war inaugurated the new destinies of our country. The Italian soldiers fought nobly beside the unconquered legions of France. The volunteers hastening from all Italian provinces, from all Italian families, under the Cross of Savoy, showed that all Italy had invested me with the right of speaking and fighting in her name. Policy put an end to the war, but not to its effects, which went on with their development, following the unswerving logic of events and of popular movement.

Had I been actuated by that ambition which is ascribed to my family by those who do not consider the nature of the times, I could have been satisfied with the acquisition of Lombardy; but I had shed the blood of my soldiers, not for myself, but for Italy. I had called the Italians to arms. Several Italian provinces had changed their form of government to join in the war of independence—a war opposed by their Princes. After the peace of Villafranca those provinces asked my protection against the threatened restoration of their former Governments. If the events of Central Italy were the consequence of the war to which we had called the people, if the system of foreign intervention was for ever to be banished from Italy, I had a duty to recognize, and to uphold the right of those people legally and freely to utter their vote. I withdrew my Government—they made an orderly Government; I withdrew my troops—they organized regular forces, and, vieing with each other in unanimity and civil virtues, they rose to so high a reputation and strength, that nothing but the overbearing violence of foreign arms could have subdued them. Thanks to the wisdom of the Central Italian people, the monarchical idea constantly gained strength, and monarchy gave a moral guidance to that peaceful popular movement. Thus did Italy rise in the estimation of civilized nations, and it became clear to all Europe that the Italians were fit for self-government.

When I accepted the annexation I knew not what European difficulties I was about to meet; but I could not break the word I had given to the Italians in my war proclamation. Those who would charge me with imprudence should calmly consider what would become of Italy on the day in which monarchy should appear powerless to satisfy the want of a national reconstitution. The annexation did not change the substance of the national movement, but it assumed new forms. By accepting from the popular right those fine and noble provinces, I must loyally recognize the application of that principle, nor could I measure it by the rule of my private feelings and interests. In support of that principle, I, for the good of Italy, made the sacrifice which cost my heart the dearest; I renounced two most noble provinces of the kingdom of my ancestors.

I have always given those Italian Princes who wished to be my enemies sincere counsels, resolving, however, that if those counsels were vain, I would meet the danger to which their blindness would have exposed the throne by accepting the will of Italy. It was in vain that I offered to the Grand Duke of Tuscany alliance before the war; in vain that, after the peace, I offered the High Pontiff, in whom I venerate the head of the religion of my fathers and of my people, to take upon myself the vicarship of Umbria and the Marches. It was evident that if those Provinces, which were only restrained by the arms of foreign hirelings, did not obtain the security of that civilized government which I proposed, they would sooner or later break into revolution. Neither will I recall the counsels given for many years by the Powers to King FERDINAND of Naples. The judgment which was pronounced against his Government at the Paris Congress naturally prepared the people for a change, if the outcry of public opinion and the efforts of diplomacy proved to be of no avail. I offered the young successor of that King an alliance for the war of independence. But there also I found souls closed against all Italian feelings, minds darkened by passion and obstinacy. It was natural that the events in Northern and Central Italy should arouse men's minds in the South. In Sicily the excitement broke out into open insurrection. A fight began for freedom in Sicily, when a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me—Gen. GARIBALDI—sailed to its aid. They were Italians. Could I, ought I, to have prevented them? The fall of the Government of Naples *strengthened in my heart the conviction that Kings and Governments should build their thrones on the love and esteem of the people.* The new Government in the Two Sicilies was inaugurated in my name. But some of its acts caused apprehension lest it should not in every respect well interpret that policy which is represented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me, that I might avert this danger. It was my duty to do it, because in the present emergency it would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and imprudence, not to take with a strong hand the direction of that national movement, for which I am responsible before Europe. I have sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scattered that ill-sorted mob of people of all nations and tongues which had gathered there as a new, strange phase of foreign intervention, and the worst of all. I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians; *and will never allow Italy to become the nest of cosmopolitan sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of universal demagogy.*

People of Southern Italy!—My troops march into your country to strengthen public order. I do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be called freely to manifest it. May the vote you will deposit in the urn be inspired by that Providence which protects a righteous cause! Whatever may be the course of events, I tranquilly await the judgment of civilized Europe, because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my duties as a King and an Italian. My policy may not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies. I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.
FARINI.

Given in Ancona, this 9th of October, 1860.

Important Speech of Count de Cavour.

We have already given a brief abstract of Count DE CAVOUR'S famous speech in the Sardinian Chambers, on the bill, passed by an immense majority, to annex the Pontifical States and the two Sicilies to the Piedmontese Kingdom. The London *Times* says of the speech, that it "will more than fix the attention of Europe—it will act as a basis of the Italian cause. It supplies, like a base of military operations or a principle in philosophical controversy, a starting-ground for Italian progress, to which it may ever after look back, as from time to time it may be tempted to diverge from the right path, and require the correction of a master's eye." The Minister commenced his oration with an exposition of

THE DIFFERENCE WITH GARIBALDI.

After some preliminary remarks, Count DE CAVOUR said:

"Some orators, gentlemen, and especially one whom I do not see in his place, Hon. SINEO, have to some extent urged that when the Ministers appeal to you for your judgment upon the policy by them followed, they wished to set the Chamber in judgment, not upon themselves, but upon Gen. GARIBALDI, and by his demeanor and by his words it would seem as if the honorable member had constituted himself into a defender of the illustrious General, brought before the bar of this House on his trial. Such, gentlemen, was certainly not our intention. Far from showing any want of respect to Gen. GARIBALDI, by bringing before the House the question of confidence, we think we have paid him the greatest homage that ever could be shown to a citizen. A profound dissent has arisen between the General and the Cabinet. [Hear, hear.] We had not provoked this dissent, and if reasons of public service had not removed from his place in this House an illustrious Admiral, (PERSANO,) to take the command of his squadron, he could bear witness to the spirit with which our instructions, both official and confidential, given to him when he set out for Palermo, were dictated. Not only did the Cabinet not provoke this dissent, but they did all in their power to keep it from the knowledge of the country. We dissembled it as long as it was practicable, but when a public writing, when a mission to some extent solemn, showed that his dissent existed, the King's Government thought that this was a sufficiently serious circumstance to entail upon them the duty of referring to Parliament the question whether that dissent modified the judgment by them pronounced a few months before respecting our policy. Such a proceeding, I think, far from being injurious, is highly honorable to Gen. GARIBALDI. ['Bravo!'] What, for the rest, could the Ministers have done? Take no notice of this dissent, and go on reckoning that the confidence of Parliament could not fail them, and that the latter did not share Gen. GARIBALDI'S opinions as to the policy of the Government? It would have been a dangerous course, and we would have been reproved by our opponents for not consulting Parliament in such a serious emergency. To do away with the dissent there was another means, and it has been suggested by Hon. M. MALLANA; it was to resign our offices, for then we 'should have lost power, but achieved greatness.' Such were his words, and the advice was not so bad; but it is only faulty with respect to the epoch it refers to; we were concerned by a dissent between the Director of the Two Sicilies and the Ministry, and not only had we endeavored to avoid it, but also strove in order that the breach might not widen. Truly, gentlemen, in the first days in August, when the Dictator was still far from Naples, when this dissent was not yet certain, though probable, the Ministers considered its possibility, and the consequences such a dissension might have. We then came to the unanimous resolution to inform the Crown that the news we received from the camp brought us the painful certainty that the men, who, agreeably to the expression of Hon. M. CHIAVES, 'poured gall and vinegar upon the sore heart of the illustrious General,' had far greater influence than those deserving citizens, although his friends, who made vain efforts to heal his heart's wounds. We then showed the King the serious consequences of these eventualities, and declared that it was perhaps expedient to prevent them, not by a change of policy, for this we could never have advised, but rather opposed it with all our might, but with a change of persons. After mature deliberation the King declared that a change of Ministers, in the absence of the Chambers and without an ostensible political motive, would have been an act greatly weakening the Government at home as well as abroad. His Majesty therefore invited the Ministers to remain in their places. They obeyed, without hesitation, the voice of the high-minded Sovereign, and continued to hold office, hoping that the dreaded dissent would not ooze out. But it became matter of public talk, and we had not the means to prevent that. At that moment it was no longer in our power to tender our resignation, because, gentlemen, I repeat it, if the Crown, upon the demand of a private man, however highly distinguished and well-deserving of the country, were to change his advisers, a grievous and, I would say, mortal wound would be dealt to the Constitutional system. ['Bravo!'] Nor is it just to say that GARIBALDI is not a General like Gen. FANTI or Gen. CIALDINI. I acknowledge that Gen. GARIBALDI is in different conditions; but, gentlemen, if he is a Dictator in Naples, he is also here a citizen who has sworn to the Constitution, as we did. [Hear.] As we were no longer empowered to resign our office, we had no other resource than to assemble Parliament. We did so under conviction that, far from widening the breach, and rendering it inseparable, it was the only means of putting an end to it. By coming freely to you, gentlemen, to reveal the existence of that difference, and calling for a vote of the Chamber, not upon Gen. GARIBALDI'S conduct, but upon our policy, we shall obtain either that your vote goes against us, and then the Ministerial crisis will occur, but only agreeably to the great constitutional principles, and in this hypothesis the change of Ministry, not only does not affect those principles, but rather confirms them; or your suffrage is favorable to us, and then we feel confident that it may exercise a great influence on the mind of Gen. GARIBALDI. [Hear.] We feel confident that he will rather believe the representatives of the nation than those evil ones ("*tristi*"—sad ones, spoken with great emphasis) who endeavor to part men who have for many years worked together for the triumph of the national cause. [Applause.] If you grant us your vote, we still, actuated by the same spirit of conciliation which we have evinced hitherto, and animated by the generous words which were addressed to us, not only by our political friends, but by those in whom we might have expected to find opponents, animated by these feelings, (spoken with great warmth,) we shall meet Gen. GARIBALDI, and showing him the order of the day proposed by your Commission, which we accept with all our hearts, and at the same time pointing to him your vote of confidence, we shall ask the General, not in our name, but in the name of Italy, to give us his hand. [Loud applause.] I think I have sufficiently explained the motives which led the Ministers to resort to a convocation of the Chambers, and to elicit from them a vote of confidence. I might here end my discourse, if I did not think it my duty to give some explanations which were asked during the past sittings. I must say a passing word as to the objection raised by the Hon. M. FERRARI—that by adopting this bill we expose ourselves to the cession of other parts of Italy as to a probable contingency. I shall not here repeat the declarations lately made, that no word occurred about such a cession, either officially or officiously, either in writing or by word of mouth, directly or indirectly; but, setting aside the question of fact to come to that of probability, I think it strange that, in order to guard against a diminution of territory, one may wish to prolong the division of Italy, and to foster its dissensions. Gentlemen, let us make the annexation, and the cession of any part of Italy will become impossible; let us make the annexation, and the precedent of the treaty of the 24th of March will never be quoted against us; for, gentlemen, the great principle of nationality, the corner-stone of our political edifice, can never be invoked for the cession of a portion of our territory: it could not be invoked in consideration of immense sacrifices in men and money. Let the annexation be made, and this demand would no longer be made to a people of 5,000,000 (with warmth); but it would be made to the great Italian nation, a compact and strong mass of 22,000,000 freemen. [Loud applause.] Make the annexation, and even if the Ministers were changed, I am confident that the men sitting upon these benches, no matter to what part of the Chamber or of the country they belonged to, would give this demand an answer worthy of the descendants of PIERRE CAPPONI. [Long and loud applause.]

THE QUESTION OF ROME.

Doubts were started, explanations were asked upon two painful, but delicate subjects—Rome and Venice. I could intrench myself behind reasons of State, and keep silent. I could say to the House, "Since we agree upon what is before us to-day, why should we busy ourselves with the contingencies of a distant morrow?" But, gentlemen, this is the age of publicity. I think it best that Governments and Parliaments should speak out. [Hear.] Here I must begin by expressing my satisfaction that on the practical question—on the present question, we are all agreed; as, if I well understood Hon. M. RESPOLI, who questioned me about Rome, I think that he also argees that it is *neither opportune nor honest to go to Rome so long as that city is occupied by French troops.* Gentlemen, this is a question of the future. It is a serious matter for a Minister to have to give his opinion as to great future contingencies; yet I acknowledge that a statesman, to be worthy of the name, must have certain fixed points, which may be, so to say, the bearing by which to steer his course, only choosing or changing the means to this end according to events, but always keeping in view those points which are to be his guidance. During the last 12 years the pole-star of King VICTOR EMANUEL has been the principle of national independence. *What will this star be with respect to Rome?* [Movement of attention.] Our star, gentlemen, will direct us to look upon the Eternal City, upon which five and twenty centuries have accumulated all glorious memories, as destined to become the splendid capital of our Italian Kingdom. [A storm of loud applause.] This answer may not satisfy the honorable gentleman who asked what means we intended to employ to this end. I could say I will answer when you beforehand tell me in what condition Italy and Europe will be six months hence; [laughter] but if you do not supply me with these *data*—these terms of the problem—I fear that neither you nor any diplomatic mathematician may be able to find the *x* which you seek. [Laughter.] Nevertheless, gentlemen, if I cannot point out the special means, I shall not hesitate to indicate the great causes which are to bring us to the goal. [Movement of attention.] I said, and repeat it, *that the problem of Rome is not to be solved by the sword alone.* The sword is necessary, it was, and ever will be, to prevent extraneous elements meddling with the solution of this question; but it is not the sword alone that is to cut the knot. Moral forces must aid in the solution; and what are the moral forces upon which we can and must reckon? I know that here I trespass on the ground of philosophy and history; but as honorable gentlemen have set the example before me, I must give free utterance to the whole of my mind. I think the solution of the Roman question must arise from the conviction which will daily gain ground in modern society, even in the great Catholic society, *that freedom is highly favorable to the spread of true religious feeling.* ["Bravo!"] This truth I feel confident will soon triumph. We have seen it acknowledged by most impassioned upholders of Catholic ideas; we have seen an illustrious writer, in a lucid interval, show Europe, in a book which has made a great noise, that freedom had been highly conducive to the revival of religious spirit. Nor need we for the confirmation of this truth go far abroad for arguments. We only need look at home. I do not hesitate to affirm, gentlemen, that the free Government established in these Sub-Alpine countries for the last twelve years is greatly favorable for the development of religious feeling. I think I have the right to declare that there is *at the present day a more lively and sincere religion in Piedmont than there was twelve years ago.* ("True, true.") The clergy may have less privileges, the monks may have diminished in number, but true religion has more control over the minds and souls of our people than at the time when, by flattering a certain hierarchy of the clergy, and the hypocritical practice of going to church led men to public offices and honors. (Applause.) Those among you who do not belong to this part of Italy may upon quitting this hall recognize the truth of my assertions. You may have the confirmation from all the venerable pastors of this capital, although this diocese had not an enlightened prelate at its head, as befell to the lot of other cities, where the bishops well knew how to reconcile the precepts of freedom with the canons of religion. (Applause.) When this opinion shall generally prevail, as it soon will, (since the conduct of our army, the behavior of our high-souled sovereign will have a tendency to confirm it,) when it shall take root in the minds of other nations, in the heart of modern societies, we feel assured that the great majority of enlightened and sincere Catholics will acknowledge that the august Pontiff who is at the head of our religion *may exercise his office in a far more free and independent manner if he be guarded by the love and affection of 22,000,000 of Italians than defended by 25,000 foreign bayonets.* [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF VENICE.

Proceed to Venetia. [Profound silence.] However deep our affection may be to this illustrious martyr, we must acknowledge that it would be impossible at this present moment to declare war with Austria. Impossible, because we are not yet organized; impossible, because Europe is against it. I know that this argument will not be admitted by those orators who think little attention should be paid to the opposition of other Powers. Yet, gentlemen, I think I must discard this opinion, and observe that the disregard of the opposition of great nations has always proved fatal to sovereigns and to people. We have had instances of tremendous catastrophes arising from this want of respect to the feelings of other nations. At the opening of the present century the most famous warrior of modern times disregarded the opinions of the people of Europe, and, notwithstanding his extraordinary genius and his infinite resources, he fell after a few years' reign—fell miserably, never to rise again, under the combined efforts of Europe. In times nearer to us another Emperor, who also reckoned his soldiers by hundreds of thousands—inferior in valor to no other soldiers—this Emperor would not listen to the remonstrances of other Powers, and thought he could at his own pleasure settle his differences with the Ottoman Power. Well, this great potentate had soon to repent—bitterly to repent—his little estimation of the interests and opinions of Europe. We might well fear that the same and worse might happen to us, if, trusting our right and our means only we should pay no attention to the advice and suggestions of Europe. But, gentlemen, we are asked, how, then, will you solve the Venetian question? *In a very simple manner, by changing the opinion of Europe.* But how? The opinion of Europe will change, because the opposition we now meet exists not only in the Governments, but, we must avow it, also in a great part of the population, even liberal, of Europe. The opposition to the enterprise of the liberation of Venice arises from two causes; the first is the doubt Europe entertains of our ability to constitute ourselves into a strong and independent nation; it lies in its ignorance of the means of which we may dispose, in its conviction that we are unable alone to accomplish so great an undertaking. *This opinion it is for us to rectify;* let us organize ourselves; let us show that no fatal germ of discord and dissolution exists among us; let us constitute a strong State, which may not only muster up a formidable army and a considerable navy, but which may rest on the unanimous consent of the people; then will European opinion be modified, and light will shine on these European Liberals who are perplexed and reluctant as to the possibility of emancipating that unhappy and noble province of Italy. There dwells also in the minds of some people the notion that it is still possible to reconcile the people of that province to the Austrian dominion. This idea is, however, waning fast. *Venetia cannot be reconciled with the Austrian Empire.* No concession, no favor, no possible arrangement, can induce the Venetians to give up those aspirations which urge them towards the great Italian family. If this was true in past times, how much more true will it be in the future? Since the moral world, gentlemen, is subject to laws analogous to those of the physical world, attraction is proportionate to the mass. The stronger and more compact Italy becomes, the greater, the more powerful and irresistible will be the attraction it exercises upon Venice. [Prolonged applause.] For the rest, gentlemen, this fact has been acknowledged by the Government itself of Vienna. At Villafranca the Emperor of Austria, I doubt not, had a sincere wish to introduce into Venetia a conciliatory system, to endeavor by beneficent measures to bring back morally that province to his Empire. He tried it for some time, but he soon saw he was on the wrong track, and fell back on his system of repression. Nor can I blame him for it. So long as the Empire must needs keep Venice, an irresistible fatality drives it to measures of coercion and severity. When these truths shall have reached all minds and hearts in Europe, they will. I trust, exercise a great influence. I know that I shall be told that I fall into illusions; that diplomatists have no hearts. To begin with, I, for my part, by reason of my office, cannot admit this assertion. [Laughter.] But were it even so, my answer would be, if diplomatists have no hearts, the people have. In this present age, in this rapid movement of all things, it is not diplomacy that settles the destinies of the people; it is the people who set to diplomatists the task they have to accomplish. I feel confident that when this truth no longer admits of contradiction, the miserable condition of Venice will awaken an immense sympathy not only in generous France, not only in righteous England, but also in noble Germany, where liberal ideas yearly, daily, acquire greater ascendancy. *I think the day is not far off when the great majority of Germany will dread any complicity in the sacrifice of Venice.* When this comes to pass, gentlemen, we shall soon arrive at the deliverance of that illustrious city. How this may be accomplished, whether by arms or negotiation, it will be for Providence alone to decide. Gentlemen, I have no more to add. I know not whether I may flatter myself with having removed all your doubts, and persuaded all the members of the House of the uprightness of the Government's intentions, and of the opportunity of the policy it advises you to follow. But I may, perhaps, not be charged with presumption if I express an ardent desire, an earnest hope, that you will give an unanimous vote in favor of this present bill; this vote will have no little weight on the councils of Europe, and, by its immense authority, it will stifle in its rise that germ of discord which has shown itself in the southern provinces, and which, if it were allowed further development, might perhaps render impossible the greatest, the most magnanimous enterprise that a nation may accomplish. [Repeated salvoes of thundering applause."]

The Attitude of Austria, Russia and Prussia.

Correspondence of the Times.

TURIN, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860.

There is not a little in the signs of the times to perplex and disquiet Italian patriots. The Northern Powers keep them in suspense by their Congress at Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia startles them by the threatened recall of his Minister from Turin. All our accounts from Venetia point to a formidable condensation of Austrian forces on the frontier of the Po and the Mincio, backed by a still more dread reserve marching across the Alps and quartered in *échelons* from Udine and Palmanova to Treviso. Two of the divisions which were to follow King VICTOR EMANUEL on his progress to Naples are made to travel back, by forced marches, to the threatened lands of the Æmilia. An attack by Austria upon Milan or Bologna, in the chill days of November, is anticipated by men unlikely to give way to idle apprehensions, an attack on which Austria could never venture unless Russia reassured her from all danger on the part of her disaffected and almost insurgent Danubian Provinces.

Correspondence of the Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

I am assured that M. CAVOUR, in a memorandum addressed to the great Powers, has endeavored to justify the invasion of the Neapolitan States by Piedmontese troops, but this document of the Sardinian Government will not convince any of the Courts, and the replies to be made to it will express blame on the conduct pursued by the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Russia, whose Minister was already to have quitted Turin in consequence of the invasion of the Pontifical States, and who remained at his post only because the Prussian Government had resolved not to withdraw its Ambassador, has on this occasion formally protested and withdrawn M. STACKELBERG, although the last violation of the law of nations was not more flagrant than the former. The Cabinet of Berlin will not withdraw its Minister; it will merely criticise the memorandum of M. CAVOUR in energetic terms. The fact of the King of Sardinia having invaded the States of neighboring Sovereigns without a declaration of war, will be particularly reprobated. But the Prussian Ambassador will not quit Turin. German merchants in Italy would in that case be unprotected, and that is what the Prussian Government desires to avoid. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. SCHLEINITZ are about to agree on a common course of action on this subject. The Regent will return here on the 14th from the banks of the Rhine; he will assist at the festivities of the University, and will then proceed to Warsaw. He will be accompanied by the Minister of War. The agitation in Hungary causes more uneasiness in Germany than Italian affairs.

The Fate of Walker.

From the London Times.

The Americans, to say the truth, ought to be extremely well satisfied with this conclusion of the affair. They are not only well rid of a very troublesome subject, but they are rid of him without any difficulty or odium. WALKER was a thorn in the side of his own Government, as well as in that of others. The Federal authorities never knew what to do with him. They could neither permit his expeditions nor prevent them. He had sympathizers enough to make him a hard man to meddle with, and the same ruffians who assaulted an English captain for saving hundreds of American lives would have been as ready with their attacks on the American Government if the filibuster had perished through American agency. Had the Americans, indeed, been able to keep the police of their own seas, WALKER'S expeditions could never have occurred. He set the proclamations of his Government at defiance, levied his recruits in despite of law, evaded the American cruisers, and sailed upon his piratical voyages with perfect unconcern and impunity. From all the trouble which such proceedings were likely to entail the Americans are now fairly relieved. The man has met his fate at last by his own deeds, and apart from their action. He was taken red-handed on the very scene of his former outrages, and, though it was of course impossible to let such a man loose again to renew a career so inveterately pursued, it may safely be affirmed that never was so outrageous an expedition so lightly paid for. WALKER'S own life was forfeit long before, and it was now most justly taken, but every one of his followers was released, after a lesson and a warning which, we trust, will not be lost upon any rising generation, if such there be, of fillibusters and pirates.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The following are the latest telegrams received up to the departure of the *Fulton*:

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

On the arrival of the Queen at Madrid, to-day, a young man, armed with a small pistol, attempted to shoot her Majesty. The pistol, however, missed fire. The man is believed to be insane.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The official *Prussian Gazette* contains a leading article upon the interview at Coblentz, in which it says:

"The cordial relations which have existed between England and Prussia will continue to exist, if the two countries do not mutually misunderstand their true interests. These relations have become more deeply rooted and have acquired increased firmness and extension by the Conference at Coblentz, and by the ready exchange of views which then took place between the leading statesmen of the two countries in view of the present great complications in the European political system. The more satisfactory it is to be enabled to state that there was a coincidence between the views and opinions of England and Prussia on the great and important questions of the day."

The article thus concludes:

"While the Warsaw interview is a proof of the good understanding of Prussia with her Eastern neighbors, the happy results of the interview at Coblentz prove that Prussia understands how to cultivate the highly important interests by which she is bound to England."

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the departure of additional troops for Rome has been suspended. The Second Division of the Army of Lyons has received a countermand, but has been warned to hold itself in readiness to start at a moment's notice. NAPLES, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The *pro tem.* Dictator has resigned, and will leave to-night.

The Ministry has also resigned.

GARIBALDI desires an Assembly to approve the voting; also one for Sicily.

Great agitation and discontent prevail.

Strong patrols of the National Guard patrol the streets. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec on the 6th inst., reached the river at an early hour this morning.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

Consols for money are at 92¾@92⅞, and for account at 92⅞@93.

Messrs. KINGSFORD & SAYS' circulars say: English Wheat brings Monday's prices. Business in foreign is limited, but late rates are fully supported. Spring Corn is steady at Monday's prices. The weather is fine.

SUGAR—Prices are sustained, although business is only moderate.

COFFEE—Transactions are few, but rates are without alteration.

TEAS—Stiffer terms are paid, and there are many operations.

RICE is fully as dear, with a large business.

SALTPETRE is wanted; prices are stiffer.

TALLOW is very firm, and business large.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 17—3 P. M.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS firm; Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS dull; Lard steady.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the Dutch West Indies has been laid before the Chambers, accompanied with statements of the arguments in its favor. The Government conceives that it is difficult, if not impossible, to rally differing opinions so as to form a sufficient majority. The Minister for the Colonies have always had, and still has, the strongest desire to arrive at slave emancipation as early as possible, and with as little danger as practicable. The measure is necessary, he says, as well for the interest of the colonies as that of the mother-country, and therefore he will be rejoiced if it should fall to his lot to contribute in any great degree to its success. The Government also ardently desires that the emancipation should be promptly effected; and the Minister declares his solemn intention of lending thereto his serious attention. The bill is drawn up in conformity to various suggestions that had been thrown out in the Chambers. The cost of emancipation is estimated at 13,859,280 florins, independently of 2,000,000 for the encouragement of immigration.

—Capt. Montgomery C. Meigs, of the Corps of Engineers, who has been on duty at the seat of Government for several years past, superintending the Capitol Extension, the Washington Aqueduct, and other public works, has left Washington, under orders for Fort Jefferson, Florida.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

PLANS OF THE SOUTHERN DISUNIONISTS.

VARIOUS PARTY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Ratification Meetings of the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Union Men.

SPEECHES, PROCESSIONS AND ENTHUSIASM.

THE DISUNION PLOT.

Effect in Washington of the Revelation of the Secession Schemes—Position of the President—The Various Projects of Disunion—Foreign Voters for New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The publicity which has been given to the Disunion plot, which prominent Treasury officials, who enjoy the intimacy and confidence of the Secretary, have had the imprudence to reveal, gives great annoyance to that dignitary and his satellites. They are beginning to doubt the utility of the brag game, and to suspect that they may have overdone the matter. They find that the attempt to frighten the people into the support of the nominees of the disunion faction by threats of secession, is having an effect the very opposite of what was intended; and the lame attempt is now being made to reinstate the Secretary of the Treasury in the public confidence, by calling to mind his opposition to disunion ten years ago. This wretched defence, so far from exculpating him from the charge of aiding and abetting in the treasonable conspiracy to dissolve the Union in the event of Mr. LINCOLN'S election, admits it. No one pretends to deny that Mr. COBB was opposed to disunion ten years ago; and it seems that no one will defend him from the charge of favoring disunion at the present time.

The country, therefore, must rest under the shame and disgrace of having a man at the head of the financial department of the Government, who will conspire to break up the Confederacy, unless his party shall succeed in the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN. It is now clear that the President lacks the moral courage to dismiss a Southern Disunionist from his Cabinet. If CASS, or TOUCEY, or BLACK, should, by some strange freak, return to the Anti-Slavery faith which the Northern Democracy professed in its State Conventions a dozen years ago, and avow the relapse, no amount of public or partisan services could save the daring assailant of "Southern rights" from instant dismissal from office. With the ruling spirits in the Democratic Party there can be no higher crime than disloyalty to Slavery; but treason to the Government whose Constitution they have sworn to support, and whose treasure they have squandered, is a venial fault, which escapes even a reprimand at the hands of a Democratic President. Subordinates of Mr. COBB are dismissed on the charge of preferring one Presidential candidate to another; while Mr. COBB himself is retained, although avowing his preference for disunion and civil war to the transfer of power to the hands of an opposing political organization.

Such is the humiliating position to which President BUCHANAN has reduced himself by his long habits of submission to Southern dictation. It is not surprising that we find in the journals of South Carolina confident declarations that the Union may be peaceably dissolved before the 4th of March. The Disunionists are warranted in the assumption that no resistance will be made by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration to their traitorous schemes, when he permits their friends and sympathizers to live upon the Public Treasury, not merely in South Carolina and the Gulf States, but in Washington.

It may not be out of place, in this connection, to give the various projects of disunion which have been discussed here as well as further South. I have already stated the outlines of the plan which has been finally agreed upon, with the approbation of the Treasury officials; but as that may not work well in practice, it may be a part of the programme to fall back upon some one of the rejected schemes.

It was suggested nearly a year ago in a Washington journal, which was then in different hands from those which now control it, that the South would demand of the Southern members of the Cabinet, in the event of the election of a Republican President, that they should peremptorily refuse to surrender the departments under their charge into "Black Republican hands." According to the journal in question, which seemed to speak by authority, these functionaries would hold on by main force; and the South was expected to rally in arms to their support. This scheme seems to have been abandoned, or rather modified, and when last discussed, the idea was that the Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN should simply refuse to tender their resignations to the Republican President, and throw upon him the responsibility of dismissing them. If he shall acquiesce all will be well, and the South will consent to be governed by a Republican President, with a "Democratic" Slavery-propagating Cabinet. If the President should presume to remove these modest patriots, then the Democratic majority in the Senate will refuse to confirm the Republican appointees whom he may name as their successors. The result will be a dead-lock, and the country will cease to have a Federal Government. This may be designated as the choking-off plan, which ought to be patented for its ingenuity.

Another plan is to break up in a row, *a la* Tammany Hall, at the meeting of Congress. The Southern fire-eaters, it is suggested, will provoke a general hand-to-hand fight on the floors of Congress; they are to have a crowd of rowdies at their backs, who will rush in, and the South will flock to the rescue. The Northern people and the friends of the Union, North and South, in the meantime, are expected to stay at home and attend to their business. They are not on the bills, and their interference would derange the performance.

The Republicans and Wide-Awakes of your City should look out for an influx of squatters from all quarters who will go to New-York to vote the Fusion ticket. I am informed that some eight hundred Irish patriots have suddenly disappeared from this city, and there is every reason to believe that they have been sent to New-York. Such a dearth of laborers at this point was never known before. Look out for the most unheard of frauds and perjuries. The Slavery propagandists and their Northern menials are desperate, and will scruple at no depth of corruption which may be necessary to defeat LINCOLN in New-York. That State is their last hope. They have the impudence to say that the City may be carried by sixty thousand majority, and I have no scruple in avowing the shameless bribery by which the foul work is to be accomplished.

In my letter of the 24th inst., the following passage occurs: "He (Mr. LACKEY) was dismissed from office a few weeks ago, on the pretended ground that he had declared his preference for LINCOLN over BRECKINRIDGE. This he denies, and the probabilities will go to sustain his denial, for he is not only a Southerner, but the owner of a large amount of slave property in Missouri." It is due to the quiet and respectable man who reported the conversation with

THE QUESTION OF DISUNION.

Will the South Secede? Views of Fire-eaters and Conservatives—Treasonable Secret Circulars.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN JOURNALISM.

The Charleston *Mercury* bitterly laments the apathy of the South for lending no encouragement to newspaper enterprise. It draws in this matter, as it might draw in others, a strong contrast between the energy and activity displayed at the North and the sluggishness manifested at the South, and complains that even a journal conducted with such marked ability as the *Mercury* finds few supporters. We might explain this by the absence of that *great middle class* which cannot exist in a country where the population is divided into lords of the soil and serfs; for it is this same middle class which gives the most valuable support to Northern journals. Without such a class it would be impossible for one of our newspapers to live at the price at which it is published. But we let the *Mercury* give utterance to its own over-truthful remarks upon a subject so suggestive:

"How is it with Southern Presses, faithful to the rights and institutions of the South? Take the Charleston *Mercury*, which, for thirty-five years, has been a prominent press in the South—what has been the fate of its editors? The *first* ruined—the *second* barely earned a narrow subsistence—the *third* injured, but sold out in time—the *fourth* died a ruined man. The *fifth* is our humble selves, of whom we will say nothing. What paper at the North has brought to the public understanding, more ability, eloquence or fidelity, than the Charleston *Mercury* (we speak not of ourselves)? There have been brains and labor enough in it, to have amassed a dozen fortunes. Yet how meagre has been the patronage conferred upon it, compared with its Northern cotemporaries? How many tens of thousands of dollars due to it have been lost, uncollectable and unpaid? How many tens of thousands of dollars are now due to it—and chiefly by the very men—the planters—the slaveholders of the South—whose property and institutions—whose liberties and lives it has labored to protect! If its principles and policy were for sale to-morrow, in Wall-street, in New-York, it could with ease realize a hundred thousand dollars. We know what we say. ELWOOD FISHER sunk a fortune of forty thousand dollars in the contest of 1856-57, by his press in Washington, in the perilous enterprise of defending the rights and institutions of the South. Are the defenders of the South by the public Press, in the greater contest of 1860, to be ELWOOD FISHERS? Let the slaveholders of the South imitate, at least, the enlightened selfishness of the people of the North, and support, with a becoming energy, those Presses which are faithful to their interests and institutions. The public Press is said to be the *fourth estate* in England. In this country it is the *sole* estate. Kings, Lords and Commons, we have none; for no man in the South recognizes in Congress, or in the Executive Administration at Washington, soon to pass into the hands of our enemies, any power for good to the South. Our cause is naked for support, at Washington or in the North; but we have the Press, and that may be all potent for our defence. It can inform and counsel our people, arouse resistance to our fierce enemies, and bring to the South deliverance and liberty.

Our readers, we trust, will pardon the disagreeable truths contained in this article, but we live in times, when ignorance and error may be ruin, and truth salvation."

A SECESSIONIST SPEAKS.

In the course of an address delivered at Anderson, (S. C.,) on the 16th, Gen. S. MCGOWAN, of Abbeville, remarked:

"That African Slavery is a peculiar institution. The world does not understand it—their sentiment is against it, and it cannot live in any Government which is inimical to it. Slavery must be governed by slaveholders, or at least by a Government in which slaveholders have a protective voice. He took for granted that we are resolved to maintain the institution at any and all hazards.

Mr. SEWARD was egregiously mistaken, when he lately declared that we would soon give it up peaceably. Let the fanatics of the world rave and rant as they may, we have settled this question for ourselves. We declare in the face of the world, that this institution is our concern, and so help us God we mean to maintain it!! Taking this for granted, it follows that this is no Government for slaveholders, when the administration of that which should be a *Common Government* has passed permanently into the hands of that geographical section, which is animated by an infernal hatred of the institution.

It has been said that the election of Mr. LINCOLN will *be constitutional*, and therefore, there is no cause of alarm. He denied it. He said it would not *be constitutional* in any just sense. It is true that the outrage would be perpetrated under the forms of the Constitution; but it will not be the first time in the history of the world when oppression, in order to accomplish its purpose, has put on constitutional forms. If they can elect a President constitutionally now, they may do it four years hence, and eight years hence, and so on for all time to come. In this way the Government will have passed under the exclusive control of a geographical fanatical party and the South be literally disfranchised in their own Government. Can this perversion of the Constitution be justly claimed *as constitutional*. It would be preserving the form after the spirit had fled. It would be the grossest tyranny under the lifeless form of freedom. He declared that in that case, we would be taxed and governed, and goaded by a Government, in which we would, practically and in effect, have no voice. It would be another exemplification of the old principle of 'taxation without representation,' in opposition to which our forefathers incurred all the dread hazards of the revolution, and waged a bloody war for seven long years. God grant that we may never be reduced to such a condition. But, if it comes to that, he would certainly not advise acquiescence, but would rather raise the war-cry, 'To your tents, O Israel!' He was ready to incur every responsibility rather than submit to such permanent ostracism in our own Government. He supposed the case of England being annexed to France, and asked whether England, with her Anglo-Saxon blood and all her hereditary hatred of France and Frenchmen, would submit to be governed by LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French Legislative Assembly, even although she was represented in that Assembly, but in a hopeless minority. He asked whether England would submit to the arrangement for a single day. He declared that he did not believe she would submit it for a single hour, but would rather fly to arms, and fight the great battles of Agincourt and Cressy. And yet, the condition of England in the case supposed, would not be so perilous or hopeless as our condition in this Government, if the administration of it passes permanently into the hands of the fanatical, sectional Black Republican party.

He said, however, he was not disposed to give up the fight. He was for struggling to the last, with the watchword, 'the Constitution and Southern Rights, BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.'"

LET THE SOUTH ARM.

We extract the following paragraph from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail:*

"The result of the election, Tuesday, in Pennsylvania, was the death-knell of the South—or of the Union—it is hard to determine which. If the South submit, she must calculate on ceaseless servile troubles, eternal Northern interference, laws aimed at her institutions by the Federal Government, and the gradual extinction of the supremacy of the *white race*. If the South submit, two years will not pass—perhaps not one—when the difficulty of holding and managing negroes will be so great that owners will sell at any price to be rid of them. The whole force of LINCOLN'S free-negro Government will be directed to bring the white man of the South *down to the level of the negro*. Its ultimate purpose is the amalgamation of the two races. *Hamlin, the future Vice-President, is, himself, partly of negro blood.* Let the South choose.

But if the South resist—what then? The result is obvious.

The world, the civilized world, cannot exist a day without cotton. The Governments of England and France cannot exist without a supply of cotton for their millions of white slaves. If, then, the people of the South are not utterly enervated, debased, and ready for chains—if they have a spark of the old manhood left—*they can, by immediate secession*, place themselves in an impregnable position." * * * *

Let the South arm!—If the Slave States intend to protect their rights of property in slaves—if their citizens intend to resist every form of insurrection and incendiarism which Northern hatred can inflict—let them proceed at once to arm. There is no time for delay! 'Every breeze that blows from the North brings to our ears' intelligence of the onward march of Wide-Awakeism and free negroism!

The South must move! Submission is death: and none know it better than those who counsel it!

Strike! for your altars and your fires!
Strike! for the green graves of your sires!
God, and your native land!"

Let the boys arm. Every one that can point a shot-gun or revolver should have one. Let every community supply itself with munitions, and store them safely. Abolitionism is at your doors, with torch and knife in hand!"

The Richmond *Whig* justly remarks:

"The man who can write such abominable stuff must be crazy—stark mad—a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. We pity him—from our inmost soul, we pity him."

DISUNION DENOUNCED.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes from Norfolk, (Va.,) under date of the 27th:

"I notice a dispatch in the *Whig*, of yesterday, in regard to EX-GOV. WISE'S speech and resolutions at the Princess Ann mass-meeting. There were about 800 persons present, half of whom were ladies and children—many *Bell and Everett men, but they took no part in its proceedings*. The resolutions are published in the *Argus* of yesterday and we leave you and your readers to make their own comments and form their own opinions. The Governor's speech was, if possible, more ultra than his resolutions. Both have struck moderate men, of all parties, with astonishment. They are decidedly revolutionary in tone and tendency.

Gen. JOHN S. MILLSON made a masterly speech here last evening in behalf of Mr. DOUGLAS. His remarks were received with great sensation and amid much enthusiasm. He referred to the revolutionary project and resolutions of EX-Gov. WISE, as published in the *Argus* of yesterday. He said we have indeed fallen upon revolutionary times. He depicted in a graphic and powerful manner the workings of the scheme now set on foot in subversion of law and order—he denounced it as *one of the* boldest and most startling projects ever broached in a free Government. Gen. MILLSON referred to the approaching election, and said, *'result as it might, in sixty days after it was over, there would be no Bell, Douglas or Breckinridge Party in the country—there would be but two—a party for the Union and one against the Union.* He had *sided and would battle with the former.*" His remarks made a deep and powerful impression on all present, and all felt that we had reached a crisis in public affairs such as the country has, perhaps, never before witnessed. We have never witnessed more intense political excitement than is now raging in this city and the surrounding country, and never have we seen a more resolute and determined spirit than is displayed by the opponents of the Breckinridge Party—the friends of BELL and DOUGLAS. The City of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk County and Princess Anne, will give BELL a majority of 1,200 votes!"

TREASONABLE SECRET CIRCULARS.

Secret circulars have been distributed among the faithful followers of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in Kentucky, which the Worcester *Union* brings to light and denounces. The title of one of these documents which has been circulating in the Sixth District is:

"The South alone should govern the South—African Slavery should be controlled only by those who are friendly to it"—

And it is published by EVANS & COGGESWELL, of Charleston, S. C. After claiming that it is the aim of the Republican Party to achieve the extinction of Slavery, it says;

"Is it the policy of the South to *wait* for that event to take place, or to anticipate it by putting herself *beyond the influence of their policy or the operation of their laws?*"

The document answers this question thus:

"The measures proposed are *secession and the formation of a new Government for ourselves.* * * We think that the seceding States should nominate their own candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, limiting their choice with the eight seceding States. * * If the South can elect a President at all, then no man could be more acceptable to us than the distinguished individual nominated (at Richmond) not merely on account of his intelligence, but of his manly independence, and of his fidelity to his native South. As soon as it is ascertained in November that a Black Republican President is elected, a convention of the seceding States and of such other of the Southern States as may desire to cast lots with us, should immediately be assembled, with purposes openly declared, of *forming a Constitution and organizing a Government*, * * and by the 4th of March, when Mr. LINCOLN takes his seat in the Presidential chair, the South will have the whole machinery of the Government in complete working order to prepare for our defence, or any other emergency. * * * The *'Revolution'* would be complete in its full dimensions and the *Southern Confederacy* stand forth as one of the independent nations of the earth."

Another document of like character, *partly in cipher*, is in possession of Hon. GREEN ADAMS, and still another was discovered at Proctor, Owsley County. The *Union* remarks on this subject as follows:

"We take just now this position: that those documents, *secretly* distributed in these counties among Breckinridge men, and discovered by an accident, considering the notice of them, the one we have, and the one in the possession of GREEN ADAMS, and the one like it at Proctor—all these things convince us that there is in Kentucky a regularly organized conspiracy of treason to disrupt the Government. Of course, we do not pretend to know all that is in the document in ADAMS' possession. He and HAMPTON could not read it at all. Think of this, Union men of all parties. Is there not enough in all this to carry alarm to every one? Where do not these treasonable organizations exist? If they are in Breathitt and Owsley, may they not be in Clark? May they not be in every county in the State? Who is safe? Who is true to his country? These are just now grave and serious questions. We hope our Union cotemporaries will spare no time to spread the news of these discoveries far and wide, and let the friends of the Union know in time of the treason that is hatching in our midst and all around us. Not a moment can be lost. There are men in Kentucky now plotting to subvert the Government. It is no longer in far off South Carolina. It is here at our homes."

Copies of these pamphlets have been received in this City.

WHAT GOV. PETTUS WILL DO.

The Breckinridge States Rights men of Mississippi had a large meeting at Columbus last week, and Gov. PETTUS made a speech. The tenor of his remarks led some one to ask him, if the Union should be divided, what disposition he would make of the interest he had in the Bunker Hill Monument?

He said "he would give up his interest to the North."

"And what," said his interrogator, "will you do with the South's interest in the Fourth of July?"

"*We will make a new one,*" was the reply.

SPEECHES BY COLONELS ORR AND ASHMORE.

We learn from the Greenville (S. C.) *Patriot* that on Tuesday of last week Colonels ORR and ASHMORE addressed the citizens of the district in the Court House. Col. ORR had no hope of the defeat of LINCOLN, but would counsel no hasty action on the part of the State. South Carolina should not withdraw alone. He differed from others in the opinion that our Legislature should call for a Convention of the people as soon as it was ascertained that LINCOLN was elected. He thought it would be wise and more prudent that Commissioners should be appointed to go to and consult with the other Southern States, and ascertain the course they intended to pursue under the circumstances, so that there might be a concert of action.

South Carolina has tried the experiment of sending a Commissioner to a sister Southern State when her soil was invaded, and the result of that experiment does not afford much encouragement to repeat it. At this crisis, however, although each State must in her sovereign capacity decide upon her own course of action, yet it will be doubtless thought advisable to secure in some way as much concert of action as practicable.

Col. ASHMORE also thought LINCOLN would be elected, and counseled that the State should put herself into a position of resistance, and that when the time comes she should resist to the death.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Under this head the *State Rights Louisianian* has the following significant statement:

"A highly-respectable merchant of our city, just returned from the North and West, informs us that during his visit there he had an interview with Old ABE, the rail-splitter. Upon being asked by our informant what he would do, or what would likely be his policy in regard to the South should he be elected, the rail-splitter replied that similar interrogatories had been propounded to him by many persons, and also in writing by letter, but that he had uniformly refused to answer them, since he did not deem it politic or prudent to declare his policy in advance. He took occasion, however, to apprise our informant that he could dispel the illusion existing at the South; that he would not have to send men from the Free States to fill the offices, by assuring him that there would be found plenty of persons at the South glad enough to get them, and that he had already received four hundred letters from the Slave States begging offices, a large and considerable portion of which came from Louisiana. We beg our readers to ponder upon this, and keep a copy of this paper until after the 4th of March next, should the Illinois rail-splitter be elected, and when he makes his appointments for Louisiana, refer to this statement, and he will have an additional cue to the causes and motives of the disruption of the Democratic Party at Charleston and Baltimore. These fellows, in their applications for office, are taking time by the forelock, and are determined not to be behindhand in the race to catch the Treasury drippings. Is it any wonder, after such revelations, to hear persons in Louisiana say that LINCOLN was preferable to DOUGLAS, and more safe and reliable for the South? We think the rail-splitter showed a good deal of shrewdness when he played the Breckinridge game of silence, and refused to answer the interrogatories put to him. A mum candidate always has an advantage over one who frankly expresses his views, because his supporters, not knowing what his opinions are, have nothing to find fault with, but are compelled, as gamblers say, to go it blind."

EX-GOV. WISE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Norfolk *Herald* has a long report of a Breckinridge barbecue at Princess Anne, at which Gov. WISE spoke. After detailing the crimes of which he thought the Republican Party guilty, he proceeded as follows:

"How, then, is the election of his candidate for that Chief Executive power to be viewed by us and by all? His and his rival's sentiments are both proclaimed—they are the same—'the Government cannot endure half slave and half free'—it is an 'irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces—the United States must and will, sooner or later, become a Slaveholding nation, or *entirely a Free-labor nation.*' These are the sentiments of the coming Black Republican triumph by such means as we have seen. What then?

1. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency will be an open and official avowal by a popular majority of the North, and of the nation, that the past aggressions of Black Republicanism are right.

2. That they are to be persisted in with great aggravation, for the future.

3. That the Slave States shall not govern themselves in respect to their own property in their own limits; but that whilst Territories are to be allowed to prohibit Slavery in their limits, the States will not be permitted to protect it in peace in theirs.

4. That the Slave States and their citizens are to be coerced to submission. And such aggression as this amounts to *actual war*. It is proclaimed already, and awaits only the election for the power and the means to coerce submission. The election will give it both. And it is the worse for coming in all the panoply of a mere *form* of right. The *form* is the *election*—and the *election* will be *Constitutional*. That is to be the pore out of which the courage of resistance is to ooze. The form of the election may be Constitutional, but its intent and purpose is our invasion and a violent infraction of the Constitution. No matter what may be the form, the substance is aggression—the aggression is to us—vital!

If we submit to it we are at once subjugated, and if we intend to resist it is time we were prepared for the conflict, which we cannot repress but may repel. In view of these issues, we deliberately resolve:

1. To appoint 'committees of safety,' as in Revolutionary times, to consist of six persons from each magisterial district, a majority of whom for each district may act. They shall devise and control measures of policy for our safety, and for enrolling and organizing a body of "Minute Men," for whom in all respects they shall provide. And quarterly, or oftener, at such times as they may appoint, the respective committees of the districts, or their representatives, shall assemble, in whole or in part, as they may direct, as a general council for the county, which shall sit under a chief of Minute Men, to be elected by the several councils and removable at their pleasure. The Minute Men shall execute the orders of the district committees, and of the general council; and shall, when necessary, be provided with the proper means.

2. That it be recommended to every County in the Commonwealth to organize in the same or a similar manner, and to publish the same as we now order for notice to our friends to cooperate.

3. That the moment the election returns are made known, and it is ascertained that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is elected President of the United States, the general council of this county shall select one delegate from each district to meet such delegates as may be appointed by other counties to assemble in Convention at Richmond, to determine upon measures for protecting our own safety and honor as a people, for defending the Constitution of the United States, for saving our rights in the Union, and for obtaining the sanction of the Sovereign State of Virginia.

4. That these proceedings be published at Norfolk and Richmond, and copies be sent to each county in the Commonwealth; and that the President and Secretary of the meeting be ordered to see this duty executed.

5. That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to conduct correspondence in this and other States; and a Committee of five, in each district, be also appointed to raise funds to defray any expense of printing and distribution and correspondence.

Resolved, That meetings be held in each magisterial district, within a week, for the purpose of organizing according to the first resolution.

The *Herald* remarks on these resolutions:

"We invoke the serious, calm consideration of every voter in Virginia and the whole country to this matter. Let the preamble and resolutions be published and sent broadcast over the country—let it be proclaimed everywhere that the Breckinridge leaders have at least developed their plan of proceedings—and that plan is a revolutionary one—subversive of every principle of well-regulated Government—of individual or public right—of law, order, and social peace and quiet; that its tendency is to array the land in civil strife—to divide the South from the North, and the people of the South among themselves—for we will not believe they can be induced to sanction such proceedings or sentiments."

THE PLAN.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The plan of the Seceders is to make BRECKINRIDGE President at all hazards—*i. e.*, if not of the whole United States, at least of a Southern Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN is initiated in that movement, and he is to make over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE the public archives, treasury, buildings, army and navy, in the event of the success of the secession movement; for the Seceders still hope to carry all the Slave States next November. Should they not be able to do that, then they will either have to wait a little, or change the programme altogether."

FIRE-EATERS DENOUNCED.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 25th, talks plainly of the Secessionists. It says:

"What have the Secessionists done for the South? Can anybody tell? What have they done for her except to foment agitation, to make politics a trade, and to call off attention from measures of industrial development which would make her really independent? We appeal to every honest, intelligent man to say whether the Union men of the South have not always been the persistent and indefatigable advocates of the development of her resources, of internal improvements, of all those measures whose tendency is to place the South upon high, independent and impregnable ground. They have advocated, with exhaustive toil and unflagging perseverance, those economic instrumentalities that never fail to make a people strong and rich, and able and willing to maintain their own liberties, and to repel all attacks, come from what quarter soever they may. What support have they had from the great body of Southern sectionalists in this great work?

What have the latter been about all the while? Why, trading in politics, abusing the North, republishing Abolition insults and slang, saving the South by passing frothy, truculent and cheap resolutions; threatening secession and disunion, and at the same time sending millions of dollars to the North to enrich and build it up. This is what they have been doing, and every honest man knows it. The advocates of Southern independence, prosperity and wealth, have not only had no support worth speaking of from the sectionalists, but they have not unfrequently encountered their opposition. The sectionalists have often ridiculed the efforts of the industrials of the South to make her really independent of the North. The former have been saving the South by cheap resolutions and windy speeches ever since we can remember. Their resolutions have been written upon Northern paper, with Northern ink and pens; the resolutionists have worn Northern clothes, have sat upon Northern chairs, and, in a word, have been giving the North the very kind of aid and comfort which it most desires, while fulminating wordy resolves against it which have only excited contempt. The people are now asked to indorse and continue this same old ding-dong, slam-banging, slam-whanging method of "saving the South," by voting for the party that has been really making the South comparatively poor, and keeping her back in her career of industrial development, moral power and political influence.

These sectional people have been in power both in the National and State Governments for many years, and they have had abundant time, therefore, to show what they can do. That they have totally failed let the present condition of the country prove. Let them now retire, and let us have a change of policy. The sectional doctors have dosed their patient and kept him in such constant irritation that they have nearly killed him. Let them be dismissed. Let the patient have a little rest and some healthy nourishment, and he will soon be on his feet again, hale and vigorous."

Political Miscellany.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

A correspondent writes as follows from Calhoun, Georgia, to the Louisville *Democrat*, under date of Oct. 14:

"If men in high station, and leaders of their party, mean what they say; if the pledges of States amount to anything; if the purchases of arms, and active military demonstrations—if all this is not an empty show, and I have no idea that it is, we are going to see hotter times within six months than we have ever before.

Disunion and secession is the cry. We will not submit to LINCOLN under any circumstances, is spoken from the stump, and proclaimed at the hustings, by such men as HOWELL COBB, Senators TOOMBS and IVERSON, Col. ORR, and all of the prominent leaders of the South.

The Central Bank of Alabama, in a card published in the Montgomery papers, says that in view of the revolutionary aspect of the country, she will decline discounting any paper until after the election. Negroes that were worth $1,800, and sold for that at Col. BEND'S sale, at Macon, are now offered for 1,000. Money lenders are collecting in all of their money, and refuse to put it out at any per cent. Military companies are actively drilling, and a Southern Convention is called to meet on the second Monday in November, to decide upon some immediate measure in the event of LINCOLN'S election. I saw a gentleman from Charleston, S. C., who tells me that one thousand men are actively drilling there, who have taken an oath that LINCOLN shall not be inaugurated in peace.

These people all give up the election to LINCOLN, and seem to be preparing for the conflict. Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, are pledged to secede, and I can't see, for my life, how they are going to back down.

Nobody is running in South Carolina but BRECKINRIDGE. They have no other electoral ticket, the question of difference with them being whether they will lead off in secession or not, and I am told the secessionists are largely in the ascendancy.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, in a speech of two hours, yesterday, (which I heard,) says any State has the right to secede when, in her opinion, she has cause, and he said whenever Georgia took that course, his countrymen will find him responding to the call. The Douglas doctrine is just the reverse. We think no State has the right to secede, and that it is the duty of the President to whip them in by force of arms, if necessary. Yet, should it come to secession, (and I am satisfied it will,) that feeling of sympathy existing between slave States is such that every one of them will become involved in the conflict.

The fact is, as much as I deplore anything of this kind, should the South back down from her position, I will always look upon them as braggarts, and shall feel perfect security for the perpetuity of this Union for all time to come."

REPUBLICANISM IN MISSOURI.

On last Saturday night an enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held in St. Louis. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Hon. T. D. STEVENSON, one of the electors at large on the Republican ticket in Missouri, made addresses. The latter gentleman spoke of the progress which Republican ideas had made in Missouri. He said:

"It had been thought a great outrage that the Republican Party had organized here in this Slave State. But the issue would show a numerical strength of thirty thousand Republican votes in Missouri. He remembered that, ten years ago, he canvassed the interior of the State against the policy of Slavery extension, and that then the idea was on all sides ridiculed and laughed at, that a party based on such an opposition could organize in Missouri. He could now guarantee that the Republicans could carry Franklin County, while in St. Charles and Osage Counties the party was rapidly growing, and its voters no longer feared to speak freely, but counted confidently upon cheering results. And now, in this campaign, we mean to give these scorners such a fight as will, in all time to come, effectually 'settle their hash.' So formidable has this once despised and sneered-at movement become that it was lately thought necessary for the Little Giant to come and attempt to stay the rising tide, and on his heels, later still, came Col. DAVY WOODS. Who doubted the result? We must carry this city and county in November! We have the strength—let each man put his shoulder to the wheel, and the work is done. We have only to teach the clear and simple idea that the white man's brain, genius, intellect and muscle must be employed in the development of this great country; that the Government must be administered for his benefit: that its boundless treasures of mineral and agricultural wealth are to be brought forth by his skilled arm—in short, that free white labor, and not slave labor, is the true policy for promoting the greatness and wealth of these vast Western areas.

SENATOR TOOMBS VS. SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* writes of Senator TOOMBS and his recent speech there in its usual flowing style. It says:

"Mr. DOUGLAS, like the ghost of "Hamlet," haunted the mind of the infuriated but truly patriotic Senator. Goblins and hobgoblins flitted across his redolent imagination, until, with gleaming dagger, he stood ready to sheathe it in the bosom of him, whom he once said, would not flatter Neptune for his trident, or Jove for his thunder!

Mr. TOOMBS intimated, and that very clearly, that Mr. DOUGLAS should not be permitted to speak in Atlanta on the 30th inst. Mr. DOUGLAS spoke in Memphis on yesterday, and we learn by telegraph that he spoke in Huntsville to-day, and he will certainly speak in Atlanta on the 30th inst., and all the powers that be cannot prevent it. Mr. DOUGLAS will also repeat his answers to the Norfolk questions in his speech in this city, and we trust that Mr. TOOMBS will be here on that occasion, and keep at that distance from the Little Giant so that it "*will be safe for him to answer.*"

MORE HANGING IN TEXAS.

The Canton (Ill.) *Register* states that Dr. SHREEVES and Mrs. FOSTER, formerly of Fairview, Ill., have been hung by the people of Texas. The families of Dr. SHREEVES and Mr. FOSTER were warned to leave the State, and complying with the command they were on their way to Illinois, when they were overtaken by their persecutors, and Dr. SHREEVES and Mrs. FOSTER summarily secured and hung to a tree. Mr. FOSTER and the remainder of the two families escaped. The *Register* gives but few particulars, as the details had not been received. It adds: "We will remark, by way of explanation, that Dr. SHREEVES was not only not an Abolitionist, but we are informed by his connections at Fairview, was in favor of Slavery, and was preparing to make investments in negroes. When he left this State he was a Douglas man. The only ground for disturbing him was his being a Northern man, and coming from a section where free white labor is respected."

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The Democratic Association of Leavenworth reply to Mr. DOUGLAS' denial of the assertions advanced in their circular, to the effect that he was cognizant of the formation of the famous Lecompton Constitution. They claim that Mr. DOUGLAS has falsified much that was said in the correspondence laid before the country, and assert that the issue involved at present is a question of veracity between the late Gen. COCHRAN and family, Mr. GREENE, B. REDMAN and Mr. DARYENDORFF, on the one side, and Mr. DOUGLAS on the other. They conclude as follows:

"We would assure Mr. DOUGLAS that his assumption that all, or any of those connected with this exposure of dissimulation and perfidy are ashamed of any record of theirs in connection with the Lecompton Constitution, is wholly gratuitous. There were schemes in connection with the elections under the Lecompton Constitution, which no honorable citizen could suggest or uphold, and which were planned and executed by men who, upon all and every occasion, urged his "paramount claims" to the Presidency, some of whom were instructed in their political ethics in his peculiar school, if not under his immediate eye; some of whom are to this day his supporters, and others of whom are his covert upholders, unless they have lately discovered that his sun has passed the zenith, and with their accustomed prudence have turned their faces in another direction. We pray Mr. DOUGLAS never again to place us in such a category that it might be thought we were among his admirers in the past, or are among his friends in the present.

A VERITABLE LETTER.

The following letter is probably genuine:

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 15, 1860.

EDITOR MARION COMMONWEALTH—*My Dear Sir:* In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that I have not been making stump speeches in Kentucky, and do not intend to do so. My speech at Ashland, on the 5th September, is the only political address I have made.

Misrepresentations of me have been persisted in so unjustly, after corrections made, that I have ceased to notice them, but I thank you for the friendly interest which prompted your letter. Yours very truly,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

GEORGE D. JOHNSON, Esq., Marion, Ala.

EX-GOVERNOR WISE'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions offered by Ex-Gov. WISE at a Democratic mass meeting in Princess Anne County, Va., Wednesday, and adopted "by acclamation:"

AWFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.—A Gloucester correspondent informs us that intelligence has been received at that port of the loss of one of the mackerel catchers which left the Bay of St. Lawrence last month with a full fare. When just outside of Cape Canso, during the night, in a thick fog, she was run down by a steamer, carrying away her bowsprit and foremast, and staving in her bows. What damage the steamer sustained is not known, as she passed on without offering any assistance to the schooner. The wind blowing fresh from the northward, they found it impossible to reach the Nova Scotia shore and, after drifting about for two days headed for the Western Islands, but had proceeded but twenty-four hours when she became water-logged and unmanageable. Seven of the crew were washed overboard by the sea, and the remaining nine took to the boat. They were in the boat two days, when it capsized, and before they could get her righted two men were devoured by sharks. By this misfortune they lost all their provisions, water and oars. In this condition they floated about for four days, during which time two men died from exhaustion. One of the bodies was thrown overboard and the other was kept to satisfy the hunger which was consuming them; but just as they were about to partake of this horrid meal, a sail hove in sight, which rapidly neared and rescued them more dead than alive.

The vessel which rescued them was a Portuguese. She carried them to St. Domingo, where they were kindly treated and sent home by the American Consul. The name of the schooner is not given, neither the names of the captain nor crew. The steamer was probably one outward bound, as no intelligence of such a collision has been received on this side of the Atlantic.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 30.*

—Mrs. Douglas is accompanying her husband on his Southern tour. On her way to Memphis some disrespectful pickpocket relieved her of a valuable gold watch. In the audience which assembled to hear the "Little Squatter Sovereign" at Memphis, were a number of professionals. One gentlemen lost $1,300; another $1,000; another $300; another a number of $100 bills; and still another a roll of chewing tobacco.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—NOS. 1242, 1696, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1788, 1790, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1808.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States Circuit Court—OCT. 31.
Before Judge Nelson.

CHARTER PARTY—LIEN ON CARGO.

Robert Latta vs. *The Cargo of the Bark Hermitage.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case *in rem* against the cargo of the vessel, to recover freight under a charter party. This charter party was entered into between the libelant and Messrs. Abranches, Almeida & Co., merchants, for the employment of the vessel from the port of New-York to the West Coast of Africa, on a trading voyage and back to New-York, with the privilege of continuing the voyage for a year. The owner engaged to keep the vessel well fitted, tight and staunch, and provided with every requisite necessary for such trading voyage, excepting captain, crew and provisions, and that the whole vessel (with the exception of the cabin, the deck, and necessary room for the accommodation of the crew and storage of sails and cables) should be at the sole use and disposal of the charterers; and that no goods or merchandise should be laden on board otherwise than from them; and the owner also bound himself to receive on board the vessel, during the voyage, all such lawful goods and merchandise as the charterers might think proper to ship.

The charterers engaged, on their part, to provide the vessel at all times sufficient cargo for ballast, and to pay for charter or freight during the voyage, $450 per month and all foreign and domestic port charges, &c., &c., payable $800 at the expiration of every four months in New-York, and in full on the discharge of the vessel; the charter to commence when the vessel was in her berth for loading and reported to charterers, and cease when the vessel shall have returned and discharged her cargo in New-York. For the fulfillment of the several stipulations each party bound himself to the other—the one, the ship and tackle; the other, the merchandise laden on board.

The cargo was put on board the vessel in this port by the charterers preparatory to the voyage, but before she started on her voyage, a question arose upon the construction of the charter, or rather in respect to the rights of the charterers under it—the latter claiming the cabin for the accommodation of passengers to be received on board, which was denied by the owner, and thereupon the charterers commenced taking out the cargo and refused to go on with the charter party. The libel is filed to recover freight for the use of the vessel for the time engaged, and damages for the non-fulfillment of the charter party.

The case does not fall within that class of cases where nothing has been done under a charter of the vessel—that is, no goods placed on board, nor the voyage entered upon; in which cases there can be no lien upon the vessel or cargo under the charter party. In these cases whether the breach of the agreement is on the part of the owner or of the charterer, there can be no proceeding *in rem* against vessel or cargo, as no lien has attached for the benefit of either party.

For here the voyage had commenced upon the very terms of the agreement between the parties; the goods were put on board the vessel, and if the lien attached at all, it attached as soon as they were laden on board; and so far as the form of the remedy is concerned, it is the same as if the voyage had been broken up by the charterers at any other point in the course of the voyage after the vessel had been out a week, month, or longer.

The real question, therefore, in the case, is whether the claim set up by the charterers to put passengers on board to occupy the cabin was well founded. If it was, then the refusal was a breach of the charter, and the charterers had a right to put an end to the contract. If not, they were in fault, and the cargo is chargeable for freight and damages.

Now, the charter, which is a very special and well-drawn instrument, clearly and regularly understood in every part of it, in terms reserves cabin. It is insisted, however, that this is a mistake, and is inconsistent with other parts of the instrument, and that without the use of the cabin to the charterers, the voyage could not be performed, and thus the reservation would defeat the contract.

But if there has been any mistake in the charter, or if its terms do not express the intent of the parties, there is another mode of settling the question than calling on the Court in this proceeding to disregard its clear and undoubted meaning and that is to institute a proceeding to reform the contract. And as to the objection that the clear words of the charter would necessarily defeat the whole object and purpose of the parties in entering into it, we are unable to see this consequence. We do not think the reservation necessarily excludes the master from the cabin, for although he is to be appointed by the charterers, he was in a qualified sense the master of the owner. The owner had duties to perform in respect to the vessel, and some of them appropriately belonging to the master and in which he as master was specially concerned.

In our construction of the charter, the possession of the vessel was not to be exclusively in the charterers—not so, as admitted by the terms of the instrument, nor necessarily so in my judgment, regarding the nature and purpose of the voyage. This is our view upon the words used by the parties to the contract, and we must look to them in endeavoring to ascertain their meaning.

As it respects the lien upon the cargo on board, the charter is express—so upon the vessel if the breach of the contract had been on the part of the owner.

The decree below reversed, and the decree for libelant with a reference to the clerk to ascertain the freight and damages.

For appellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for appellees, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

John G. Boker et al. vs. *Greene C. Bronson.*—This was an action to recover back an amount of duties imposed by the defendant, as Collector of this Port, upon an importation of liquors, which the plaintiffs claimed to have been illegally exacted. The trial of the case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,292 40 and interest. The defendant moved for a new trial.

NELSON, C. J.—The principal question in this case is whether or not the protest is sufficiently explicit within the requirement of the Act of Congress. The words of the act are that before making payment of the duties the importer must protest in writing, signed by him or his agent, setting forth "distinctly and specifically the grounds of objection" to the payment of the duties.

In Greely *vs* Burgess (18 How., 410,) the following words were held sufficient to raise an objection on the trial that the appraisers had not made the proper examination of the goods from the several packages as required by the act, "that the goods were not fairly and faithfully examined by the appraisers." In that case the article imported was sugars from Cuba, and the samples upon which the appraisement was made, had been drawn from the casks and exposed for some time to the air, and would not afford a true criterion by which to judge of the value of the article. The majority of the Judges were of the opinion that the protest was sufficiently specific to cover the objection.

In the present case the question of appraisal arises in regard to an importation of liquors, and the objection is that the examination was defective in not examining samples from the statute number of packages, and also that neither packages nor samples were at all examined by the appraisers.

The words in the protest, which are claimed to cover the objection, are that "the appraisers had not used or employed sufficient means or made sufficient examination of said brandies" to determine their value.

It may be difficult to distinguish this case so far as the sufficiency of the protest is concerned from the case above referred to, but the words in the connection found, could afford but little information to the Collector of the real ground of the objection. They are found among a mass of objections covering almost every one that can arise under the Revenue laws and extending over some sheets of foolscap. Certainly the Collector would be obliged to go over the entire process of carrying goods through the Custom-house in every instance of entry, in order to meet the almost countless objections enumerated in this paper. The protest seems to have been made without reference to any specific objection, but with a view to hit any that might happen in the course of levying the duties.

We think the departure from a strict construction of the Act in the case above referred to has led to this general and indefinite statement of the objections, and that it may be necessary for Congress to interpose and correct the abuse. The trial in this case was embarrassed on account of the loss of the papers in the Custom-house, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the truth of the transaction appeared on the trial, for the want of the proper preparation of the defence.

We shall grant a new trial with a view to enable the Government to furnish the proper evidence if in their power, but it must be on terms of payment of the costs of the last Circuit.

For plaintiff

State of Missouri, from a quarter that we know to be generally intelligent and thoroughly informed on this particular subject. It is written to a private banking house in this City, with no expectation of any public use being made of the information :

"Your letter of Oct. 8, making inquiries about Missouri Bonds, interest and the progress of our roads, reached St. Louis in my absence, and I embrace the earliest leisure since my return to answer, as far as I can, your inquiries.

The amount of Bonds issued to the road (including guaranteed Bonds)		$22,750,000
Amount of Bonds on which interest will be paid by the road		7,050,000
Leaving to be provided for by the State		15,700,000
Annual interest on the same		942,000
To meet this interest the State has a special tax of 1 mill, estimated for the present year at	$462,500	
Tax of 1 ₱ cent. on bank capital, which goes to interest fund	100,000	
Estimated surplus of general revenue	325,000	
Surplus now in the treasury (reported to be)	80,000—	967,500

In the estimated surplus of general revenue allowance is made for appropriation of $225,000 for Common Schools, and $400,000 for general appropriations and necessary expenses, an economical administration reduces this amount at least $75,000, which would go, if needed, to strengthen the interest fund. But you will see there is already sufficient means provided. So much for the coming January and July interest, which will be as certainly paid as will the interest on the State debt of New-York.

You ask, what of the future? I answer, the mill tax will increase in amount each year, and the bank tax will amount to $120,000 next year, and will run up to $145,000 per annum, when the remaining capital stock is subscribed and paid in; then the surplus of general revenue (raised by a two-mill tax) will increase each year with the rapid growth in wealth and population of our State. The net earnings of the North Missouri, and St. Louis, and Iron Mountain Railroads, amount to about $120,000 per annum. The two first-named roads have appropriated these earnings to the purchase of necessary rolling stock and the extinguishment of their floating debt; the earnings of the Pacific have been applied to the extension of the main line. These roads, having failed to meet their interest, puts them in the power of the Legislature to take possession of the roads and foreclose the State mortgage and to direct the application of all the net earnings to the payment of interest. That so much as may be necessary to maintain State credit will be so applied, is certain beyond all reasonable doubt. Our own people are all anxious for the extension and completion of the railroads, but they are *more* anxious to maintain the character and credit of the State.

Our Governor-elect, (Hon. C. F. JACKSON,) is a man fully equal to the task of taking care of the credit of the State. He has shown great ability in the management of his private finances and will be ready to give similar attention and vigilance to the finances of the State, and will take more pride in the financial than the political success of his administration. In saying this much for GOV. JACKSON I am not influenced by any partisan feelings, as we never have agreed politically, and perhaps never will.

In regard to the extension of the Southwest Branch and main Pacific Road, I have to say they are both making progress. The Branch is now open to Dillon, a distance of seventy-six miles, and will be opened to Rolla, five miles further, next month. The main road is now open to Otterville, a distance of one hundred and seventy-eight miles, and will be extended to Sedalia, thirteen miles further, by the first of December. This last-named point is within eighty-two miles of Kansas City. The work beyond Sedalia is light, and good progress is being made on the work by the use of country subscriptions. I think some provision will be made by the Legislature for the completion of this important road. But I do not expect to see any further issue of State Bonds, unless it shall be under circumstances and with provision that would meet the approval of the largest holder of our Bonds.

In conclusion allow me to say, that I believe the Bonds to be safe, and the payment of the interest certain; that our wealth and population is increasing too rapidly to allow of any such thing as default, and there is too much regard for the character and honor of our State to ever allow such calamity to befall us.

As you are aware, I am no longer connected with our roads, and have no interest in the matter save as a citizen of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the U. S. Assistant-Treasurer, New-York, during the month of October:

Receipts and Disbursements.

Oct. 1, 1860, by balance		$2,065,693 68
Receipts during the month :		
On account of Customs	$2,611,801 70	
On account of Patent Fees	8,522 05	
On account of Post-Office Department	432,133 86	
On account of Miscellaneous	9,639 27	
Loans	1,229,186 70—	4,291,283 58
Total		$6,356,977 26
Payments :		
Treasury Drafts	$3,971,147 02	
Post-office Drafts	295,689 66—	4,266,836 68
Balance		$2,090,140 58
Oct. 31, 1860 :		
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts	$2,634,103 54	
By receipts during the month	2,062,502 63—	$4,696,606 17
To Payments		2,117,862 35
Balance		$2,578,743 82
By Balance Cr. Interest Accounts		$48,055 30
To Payments		7,354 50
Balance		$40,700 80
By Receipts for Customs in Oct. 1860		$2,611,801 70
By Receipts for Customs in Oct. 1859		2,276,683 36
Increase in Sept. 1860		$335,118 34
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$247,031 05
By Coin Received during the Month	$158,395 78	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month	238,651 98—	$397,047 76
Total		$644,078 81
To Payments in Coin	$256,603 51	
To Payments in Fine Bars	264,692 95	521,296 46
Balance		$122,782 35
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,708,875 37	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	34,600 26—	$4,743,475 63
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	$88,182 09	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	345,668 81	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	234,720 59—	$668,571 49
Total		$5,412,047 12
Less due Depositors		236,465 00
Balance		$5,175,582 12

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1860 :

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	10,000	
United States Bullion	1,183,000—	$1,200,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$6,400	
Foreign Bullion	38,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	12,000	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	1,000	
Lake Superior	600—	$58,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	$300,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	958,000—	$1,258,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$530,000 00
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$393,928 72

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows :

Total receipts	*$348,644 79
Payments	352,218 36
Balance	5,175,582 12

*For Customs, $102,801 70.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS :

N. Y. S. Currency	3-10@—	Virginia	1½@—
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-8@—	Illinois & Wiscon	1½@—
Philadelphia	1-8@—	Michigan	¾@—
Baltimore	¾@—	Tennessee	1¼@—
Interior Penn.	¾@⅝	Free Indiana	1@—
Interior Maryland	¾@—	Louisiana	1½@—
Ohio, Ky. & Ind	¾@—	Mobile	1½@—
S. Carolina & Ga	1½@—	Missouri	1½@—
North Carolina	1½@—	Canada	½@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres	85	95
120 acres	70	78
160 acres	80	88

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am.Qr.Dols.	$1 02@—
Mexican Dols	$1 06@—	Span.Silver Pcs.	1 22@—
Spanish Dols	1 12@—	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	96@—	Sovereigns	4 83@4 85
French Crowns	1 10@—	Twenty Francs	3 84@—
German Crowns	1 08@—	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@—
Prussian Thalers	71@—	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 92@—
Guilders	40@—	Span. Doubloons	15 10@15 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 60@15 70
Spanish	1 08@—	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols.	1 06½—		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 4 bbls. Ashes, 4,561 bbls. Flour, 1,149 bbls. Corn Meal, 55,945 bush. Wheat, 10,246 bush. Corn, 12,154 bush. Barley, 18,072 bush. Oats, 814 pkgs. Provisions, and 941 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are sparingly sought after at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 546 bbls., including 320 bbls. Pots, and 226 bbls. Pearls

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, yet prices have been generally firm; Java, 16¾c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 15c.@15½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@15c.; Rio, 13c.@15¼c., and St. Domingo, 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio thus: "The receipts of Rio during the past week have led to a large business, and the total sales amount to 21,808 bags, leaving only 2,229 in stock. We have no change to notice in prices, except for ordinary descriptions, which we quote ½c. lower. Sales embrace 4,542 ₱ *Addison Child*, and 2,469 ₱ *Clara Hazall*, at 14½c.; 5,000 ₱ *Corrilla*, at 14¼c.; 1,177 ₱ do., at 13¾c. ex ship; 4,000 ₱ *North Point*, at 14c.@14¾c. ex ship; 1,171 ₱ *Tasso*, at 13¾c.; 1,309 ₱ do., at 13¾c., and sundry small invoices at quotations." Stock of all kinds in first hands, 5,095 pkgs., including 2,229 bags Rio.

Stock of Rio :

Oct. 27, New-Orleans, bags	10,000
Oct. 30, New-York, bags	2,229
Grand total	12,229

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform prices. Sales 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8	8	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	12	12½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	13	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been good for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, but at prices which have been unsatisfactory to the principal holders. At our lowest quotations shippers would buy State and Ohio extras freely. The general asking prices, however, are 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. higher; hence business is restricted; sales to-day 19,600 bbls., including superfine State, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 45; superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 50@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour sells, in lots at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 60@$3 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, chiefly for export; the available supply has been inadequate to the requirements of buyers, and, though rates of freight have advanced a shade, prices of desirable lots of Wheat are quoted higher. Sales have been reported of 210,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 28; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 44@$1 56, chiefly at $1 45@$1 48; amber Western, part on private terms; red Winter Western at $1 34@$1 35; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, at $1 28@$1 30; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 28; Racine Spring, part at $1 22@$1 23; Chicago Spring, very inferior to choice, at $1 17@$1 24; red State at $1 32@$1 33½; amber Long Island, $1 37; white Kentucky at $1 56, and white Southern at $1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair request at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 112,500 bushels at 68c.@69c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 72½c.@73. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel; sales 10,200 bushels. Barley is inquired for, but at irregular rates; sales 36,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c.; Canada East, at 72c.@76c., and State at 69c.@73c., chiefly at 70c.@73c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in demand, including Canada, at 37c.@38.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. The following figures exhibit the number of bushels of Wheat, with Flour reduced to Wheat, received at Detroit since the new crop began to move :

	1860.	1859.
For the month of August, bush	713,778	380,790
For the month of Sept., bush	1,111,617	672,288
For the week ending Oct. 6, bush	295,284	210,919
For the week ending Oct. 13, bush	321,158	223,482
For the week ending Oct. 20, bush	345,085	205,642
For the week ending Oct. 27, bush	357,435	241,410
Total to date, bush	3,144,357	1,934,531

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 550 bales, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 60c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Foreign has attracted rather more attention, including Clear Russian, to arrive, $210; Jute, to arrive, at $100, and here at $105@$110, ₱ ton, and Manila at 6c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including new at 32c.@38c., and last year's crop at 18c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 80 ₱ M.

METALS—Have been inactive, to-day, at former quotations.

OILS—The demand has been fair for Crude Whale, chiefly at 51c.@55c. ₱ gallon; and limited for other descriptions, at previous prices. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been made of 465 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 50; and, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, 2,700 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, at 55c., and 225 do. dark, at 51c. ₱ gallon; also, 1,450 bbls. South Sea, at a price not transpired—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States :

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 29, '60	68,985	137,959	1,352,500
Same time last year	82,227	196,397	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 800 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $18 90@$19 06; New Prime at $14 25@14 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand 10¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly for future delivery, at 9c.@10c.¾. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied to-day; sales, 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in demand at uniform rates; sales, 380 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$15 25 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is plenty at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The movements in this line, during the month of October, Mr. M. RADER notices thus: "Business has been very active during the whole of last month. Of Spanish Leaf the supplies have been more liberal than heretofore, and most of the importations, owing to previous scarcity, found ready sale at improved prices. The receipts of Havana have been quite large, but, nevertheless, we commence the month with very small stocks; the quality of Havana Fillers brought on the market, being mostly of more desirable quality, found ready buyers at 26c.@29c. for ordinary, 30c.@33c. for good, and 35c.@40c. for really desirable and leafy—showing a large advance upon former rates. In assorted Havana sales have also taken place to a greater extent, and for fine lots high prices have been paid, ranging from 45c. to 75c., in accordance to quality and assortment. Jiguani continues selling at 24c.@25½c.; the latter rate can only be obtained for choice lots; of other sorts of Cuba we have no supplies, although much wanted. Several lots of Yara arrived during the month containing little of the finer grades, but finding sale at corresponding prices. Buy ranging at 28c.@31c.; genuine, 32c.@33½c. The inquiry for Domestic Leaf has continued good. Kentucky is held very firm, and some speculative transactions have been made, as it is now established that the crop is a small and poor one. Finest grades of shipping and fine cutting are in very limited supply, and held as high as 13c. and above; fine, 11c.@12½c.; good, 9c.@10½c.; middling, 7½c.@8½c.; good free Lugs are very scarce, and held at 6c.@6½c.; ordinary, 4½c.@5c. Transactions in Seed Leaf Tobacco have been heavy, exporters freely taking moderate priced lots, with a fair prospect of a continued fair demand, provided prices are kept within the range of exporters; whilst finer sorts, suitable for our home use, are not over plenty, and therefore commanding full prices. Stocks all over the country are excessively light compared with former seasons, and it is therefore safe to conclude that prices will continue firm. The crop of Florida has been but a small one, and has mostly gone into speculators' hands."

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in October.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Oct. 1, 1860, bales	1,071	776	
Received since, bales	5,043	1,568	2,007
Total	6,114	2,344	2,007
Sales to Oct. 31, 1860, bales	4,814	1,003	1,407
Stock Nov. 1, 1860, bales	1,300	1,301	600

WHISKY—Sales: 650 bbls., in lots, at 22c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room was more sought after and rates were firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 12¼d.@13d., chiefly wheat at 13d. ₱ bush.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13¾d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10¾d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 980 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao at $14,000; a bark, 540 tons, from City Point to Bordeaux, tobacco, 52s. 6d.; a Br. bark, 465 tons, to Lisbon, staves, on private terms, thence to Buenos Ayres, salt, 30s., and back to New-York, Boston or Baltimore, bone ash, $4 ₱ ton; a schr. 365 tons, from Minattitan to London, mahogany, £3; a Br. ship, 800 tons, to London, 20,000 bushels wheat 13d. in bulk, and 2,500 bbls. flour 3s. 9d.; a Bremen bark, same voyage, 16,000 bushels wheat, 13¾d. in bulk; a bark to Glasgow, 13d.; a Norwegian bark, 400 tons, to Gloucester, 14d. in bulk; a Bremen ship, 500 tons, to Liverpool, 12¾d. in ship's bags, and Flour 3s. 1¾d.; a British bark, 547 tons, same voyage, 13d. in ship's bags; a schooner, 150 tons, 6 months to West Indies and back, $625 ₱ month, months' voyage, $500 ₱ month, charterers to victual and man her, and pay all port charges; one, 1,200 bbls., 4 and man her, and pay all port charges; a British brig, 260 tons, to Tarragona and back, $2,500; a schooner, 188 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies, lumber, $9; a British schooner, 99 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,025; a brig, 176 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a schooner, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to West Indies, $9, and back to New-York, $5: one, 173 tons, same voyage, $8 and $4; one, 132 tons, to Grenada, $650; a bark, 390 tons, from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, $1 ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1860.

The receipts of live animals continue excessively large, quite beyond the requirements of this market at this season. The supply of beef cattle is again nearly up to six thousand, which is at least five hundred head more than are really required, especially when, as this week, the weight is fully up to the average. If we estimate the average dressed weight of the 5,824 bullocks brought in this week at 700 lbs., we have the enormous amount of over four millions lbs. of beef, (4,076,800 lbs.,) or over four lbs. each for a million persons. Or, to include other stock, we have 812 veal calves, which at the dressed weight of 100 lbs. each makes 81,200 lbs.; 14,867 sheep and lambs, if dressing 50 lbs. each, gives 743,350 lbs.; and 8,594 hogs, at the dressed weight of 200 lbs. each, gives 1,718,800 lbs. These together amount to 6,620,150 lbs. of dressed meat, or about 6½ lbs. of meat—nearly a pound a day—for one million persons. And this is not far above the weekly supply for two months past. .... The owners of beef cattle were disposed to consider last week the hardest market of the year—to-day they added another adjective, and call it the *very* hardest market, and some say not only of this year, but of any past year. And they are not far from right, for we saw plenty of good animals that will yield excellent beef sold at prices which will not be over 8c.@8¾c. for the dressed weight of the four quarters. Deducting from this 2c. ₱ lb for the expenses of freight, feed and commissions, leaves but 6c. a pound, which is hardly equivalent to 3c. a pound for the live weight when taken from the Western feeding-grounds, although some of the cattle on sale cost 4c. Though having a fair supply of cattle on hand from previous purchases, the low rates and liberal estimate in weights allowed by sellers, butchers were tempted to buy freely, so that the yards were nearly cleared out to-night—from 150 to 200 only being left unsold at sundown. Forwarders will do well to bear in mind that the Presidential Election occurs on next Tuesday, and very few cattle will be sold on that day, which will diminish the sales of the week materially. The free purchases of to-day were partly made in anticipation of this fact. Further, next week voters will mostly be at home—their business transactions have been arranged for some time past with reference to this—so that the outside consumers in the City for a week to come will be very small comparatively, and the demand will be materially diminished. After these statements, we have only to say that if owners send in as many cattle next week as they have for two months past, they will need another adjective to characterize the market they may expect to find.... Milch cows of medium and poor qualities are abundant, and slow of sale. The few really good cows offered go at fair rates.... Veal calves are selling at lower rates than for some time past—the abundance of cheap beef affects the prices of all other meats.... Sheep and lambs are quite plentiful, the receipts being nearly fifteen thousand. Prices, however, continue about as last week, the demand for mutton being always good at this season of the year.... Live hogs come in less abundantly than at this time last year, but the present warm weather does not favor packing on the large consumption of pork, and prices are drooping.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,824	132	812	14,867	8,594
Previous week	5,290	160	706	12,115	9,075
Same w'k last year	5,579	214	817	14,765	16,501

Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 30,229. Total number received the previous week, 27,346, being an increase of 2,883 beeves and sheep.

Of the 5,824 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,462 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 798 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 228 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 43 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 93 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 200 are reported as sold on Sunday from the Hudson River yards.

Of the 4,462 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 1,094 head came from New-York, 1,373 from Illinois, 338 from Kentucky, 841 from Ohio, 475 from Indiana, 37 from Michigan, 290 from Missouri, and 14 from Connecticut.

The 4,462 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 975; Hudson River Railroad, 1,651; Harlem Railroad, 261; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 181; Hudson River Boats, 862; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 472; and 60 on foot.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

If cattle men grumbled last week—as they verily did—they could with equal propriety growl this week, especially some who held stock over for a better market. Trade was bad enough one week ago, but no one will dispute that it is worse now, making the present decidedly the hardest market of the season—too many cattle following a succession of full markets. This is the seventh week of an average of over 5,500 bullocks per week sent to the New-York cattle markets. For the present week we have 5,827 fresh cattle, 4,462 of which were offered at ALLERTON'S, together with about 100 State bullocks. Free sales had been previously made at Bergen and the down town markets, so that the real wants of butchers were not large, especially as the weather was warm and wet, so that meat could not be exposed long on sale. Well, at the very opening of the market on Tuesday it was evident that the low prices of last week could not be maintained. Most of the cattle were in original hands, although several lots changed ownership after reaching the yards. There seems to be a growing disposition among cattle men and wholesale their droves if possible, and brokers are increasingly willing to become owners of the lots they are at work upon, if the risk does not appear too great. About one-half of the cattle were retailed Tuesday, including most of the better class, and the remainder were disposed of to-day, save about 200 which did not find purchasers. Upon the whole the market was a hard one for owners of stock. We give a decline of about ¼c. ₱ lb., net weight, for all the cattle sold.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the fowing :

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8¾c.@9¼c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality	7½c.@8c.	7¾c.@8¼c.
Poor quality	6c. @7c.	6c. @7¾c.
Poorest quality	4½c.@5½c.	5c. @6c.
General selling prices	6½c.@8½c.	6¾c.@8¼c.
Average of all sales	7¼c.@—	7¾c.@—

Butchers could not use all the stock offered after their free purchases last week. They laid in strong again, the more so since election comes off next Tuesday, when no one can think of buying or selling cattle even, and it is to be questioned whether the news of the election or defeat of favorite candidates will not furnish sufficient food for some days to come, so that our advice is don't rush things next week, let's take a few long breaths, and if we fast a little it will do no harm.

Assisted by out-of-town buyers—butchers and graziers—the yards were pretty well cleared out at night of the second day. Prices had a wide range—9c.@9¾c. for a few of the best, plenty of good steers at 8c., and poor ones 7c. down to 5c. and even 4½c.—some of the tailings going very low.... The Albany trade was very dull on Monday. Very few changed hands to come here, and about 800 went East. Some 800 more were held at Albany which would have been forwarded to this market, had appearances warranted doing so.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market :

D. G. CULVER sold 120 of T. J. FOSTER'S thin, green Kentucky steers, of 7¼ cwt., at 8c. Also 10 fat State cattle, of 8¾ cwt., at 9c.

GEO. ATRAULT was selling 34 light Genesee Valley cattle, for ATRAULT & JONES, at 7c.@8c. Also 10 superior Ohio cattle, for EATON, rated 11 cwt., and sold for about 9c. Eight brought $100 each, and two others a160—all to J. JANTZEN, Centre Market.

HARING & MILLER sold here and at Bergen 228 head: 50 Kentucky cattle, for J. Hutchinson, prime fat cows, steers and heifers, of 7 cwt., at 7¾c.@9c; 82 head, for J. Hussey, Indiana nice, tidy steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8¾c.; 14 for J. Sears, Ohio cattle, rated 6¾ cwt., oxen, steers and cows, at an average of 7¾c.; and 34 for J. Austin, Ohio light steers, at 7¾c.; 18 for James Kale, State cows, steers and oxen, of 6 cwt., at 6c.@8c.; 16 for J. Axtell, Alleghany County, coarse, rough oxen, of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.; 14 head for Mills & Phillips, State light, gross steers, 5½ cwt., at 7c.

T. C. EASTMAN for D. SELSOR, 60 prime Ohio cattle, of about 8½ cwt., in good flesh, fed by W. J. SELSOR, in Madison County. They were bringing 8c.@9c.—few of the tops 9¼c. Mr. SELSOR has more of the same sort, and some still better coming forward after election.

J. A. MERRITT for J. T. ALEXANDER, 108 pretty common Illinois cattle, with a light tale. Rated 6¼ cwt., and bringing 7c.@8¾c.,

J. C. HOAG & BRO. sold 25 pretty fair Dutchess County cattle at 7c.@8¾c.

W. H. GURNEY & Co. sold 85 Iowa steers for GEO. BENTLEY, rated 5 cwt.@8 cwt., and ran out at 6¾c.@8c.; and 22 State cattle for J. C. ABBEY, rated 5 cwt., and brought 6¾c. Also, for Mr. OSBORNE, 19 Ohio cattle, of 6 cwt., at 7c.; and 81 Pennsylvania cattle, of common to fair flesh, for WILCOTT & RAYDEU, uneven weights, at 6¾c.@8c.

C. W. CONOVER sold 15 good Ohio cattle, of 7 cwt.@7¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

M. DALTON sold, for FITCH & STEWARD, 52 light Indiana steers at $41 each, rated 5¼ cwt.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling for HATCH & WILLIAMS 124 Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., common, at 6¾c.@8¾c.

BEACH & BRAY sold 67 Ohio cattle for BAKER & BURT, light, mixed cattle, uneven weights, at 7c.@8c. Also for WALKER, 18 Ohio cattle, of fair quality, at 7c.@8c., and 37 Pennsylvania steers, stags, &c., for Mr. BOYD, at 6¾c.@8¾c.; and 37 Indiana steers, of fair flesh, for J. TEMPLETON, rated 6¼ cwt., and brought 7c.@8¾c. Also for B. T. ATWATER, 37 light Michigan steers and heifers, at 6c.@6c.; and 80 head of Illinois steers bought of Mr. BOND, rated 6¼ cwt., and brought 7¾c. They were a very fair lot.

T. GALLIS sold 61 commonish 5¾ cwt. Illinois steers for C. STONE, at 6¾c. Also, on his own account, 62 fair Illinois cattle, at 7c. They were bought at the yards, and made a light commission by retailing.

H. HURD, on his own account, 60 head of common fair Illinois steers of 7¼ cwt., at 7c.@8¼c. They were bought of CONNER & KEARNS at the yards.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 107 medium Illinois steers and oxen of 7 cwt., at 6¾c.@8¾c.

T. BLOOMER was selling on his own account 22 State and 32 Illinois cattle, of fair or medium quality, at 7¾c.@9c.

Capt. VAIL & BENEDICT sold for J. ROWE 69 head of common Missouri cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@7¾c. Also for S. SITNER, 44 prime Ohio cattle, of 8 cwt., at 8¾c.@9c.—some at the latter price to be weighed.

WHITE & SON, for A. RENWICK, 47 common, poor Ohio cattle, of say 6 cwt., at 7c.@8c. Also 27 good State cattle, on their own account, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

The dullness in the cow market offers little inducement to bring fresh cows from the country, as they are worth more there than here. The demand is light, and many of those sent in have to be peddled out in the surrounding country. Milkmen are well supplied, and the depressed state of the cattle market injures the sale of cows. We found on sale during the week, 19 at ALLERTON'S, 37 at O'BRIEN'S, and 38 each at BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLAIN'S. The pens were well filled this morning, chiefly with ordinary cows, for which $30@$35 each were the asking prices. The better stock was bringing $40@$45, and for very large, fine-framed cows of extra milking qualities $60@$75 are sometimes paid. We heard of one sale at CHAMBERLIN'S of a cow at $100—a fancy price for a fancy animal. Cows are sold at all times during the week. Deception is sometimes practiced upon an unsuspecting buyer by palming off a cow three months with calf, making the purchaser believe she is mother to a calf one or two weeks old, which is brought along with her.

VEAL CALVES.

A large supply, with a slow market, owing to abundance of other meats. We noticed more good calves than usual. They were offered for sale at the following places: ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street cattle market, 503; CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson-street, 137; O'BRIEN'S, Sixth-street, 116; and BROWNING'S, also in Sixth-street, 56. Prices are about ¼c. ₱ lb. lower than last week, although a few of the best still bring 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight; but very good calves were sold at 6c. and fair ones at 5¾c., with 4c. for large, coarse animals. "Bobs" are too plenty. They bring $1 50@$2 50 each. Let those who prefer good veal of some age, see that their steaks are cut from a well grown calf.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals have been large during the past week, but the market has been good for most of the time. Just now there is an over-supply, and the weather is opposed to a brisk trade, as the meat does not keep well during the warm, damp weather. Besides, Washington Market is filled with dressed mutton from Albany, some of which has been sold very low. We heard of sales at 3c. ₱ lb., in fair condition, although not entirely fresh. Unless sold at some price, the carcasses would soon become tainted during warm, damp weather. It takes very fine sheep to bring 5c., live weight, or 9c., dressed. Prime lambs are worth 9¾c.@10c., net. Most of the stock is rather ordinary, and commands about 4c. ₱ lb., live weight. The demand for store ewes continues good.

BROWNING reports the large number of 6,326 sheep and lambs brought into his commodious market in Sixth-street, during the past week. From New-Jersey, 5,065 brought in, 100 by S. O. Smith; 63 S. Baker; 195, T. Hossberry; 304, D. Beadle; 197, M. Henry; 102, Swan & Co.; 63, J. Budd; 138, Vanderburgh & Barnes; 19, Jenks & Mills; 97, E. A. Van Valkenburgh; 438, J. J. Plattner; 710, L. Miller; 255, J. Thorne; 80, L. Bain; 199, H. S. Watson; 164, C. Green; 64, D. F. Reynolds; 384, B. Cook; 168, D. M. Dibblee; 399, B. Hopkins & Co.; 215, Lamphire & Allison; 80, P. Wright; 123, H. Purdy; 180, J. Mills; 100, S. C. Abbey; 38, Van Derburgh & Michal; 190, J. S. Scott. From New-Jersey, 479 brought in; 10 by J. A. Fritz; 143, A. Robbins; 19, L. Bellis; 75, J. W. Bellis; 90, P. A. Bloom; 12, W. Bunting; 28, G. B. Holcombe; 102, G. Gilmore. From Indiana, 286 brought in; 186 by Crall & Bartlett, and 100 by W. B. Felt. From Michigan, 214 by W. Waterman. From Ohio, 82 by S. Sears. From

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (Thursday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DEAD HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROSE ELMER—RAOUL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening with advices already briefly telegraphed from Cape Race. The authority for the report that the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors at Turin had protested against the invasion of Neapolitan territory by Sardinia, is the official journal published at Munich. King VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a proclamation to the people of Italy from Ancona, in which he virtually assumes the position of King and Ruler of Italy. Count CAVOUR had delivered a most important speech in the Sardinian Chambers on the leading topics of the day. The differences with GARIBALDI and the Roman and Venetian questions were the subjects enlarged upon.

Official dispatches received in Washington from Gen. JONES, our Minister at Bogota, render it probable that the "revolution" in New-Granada is at an end. He reports the Government forces triumphant at all points. The State of Santander had submitted, and MOSQUERA himself, it is stated, was about capitulating. In regard to the result of the election for President, the impression seemed to prevail that Gen. HERRAN was successful.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana on the 25th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 27th, arrived at this port last night. She brings no news of importance. The weather at Havana, during the stay of the *Karnak*, was remarkably cool and pleasant, though for a week previous there had been much rain. A Spanish war-steamer entered the harbor on the 25d, having a schooner in tow filled with Africans—probably the same vessel as reported by the *Star of the West*.

A financial excitement of considerable magnitude exists at the present time in Baltimore, under the pressure of which one or two old firms of stock brokers have gone under. The banking-house of JOSEPH LEE & Co., which has been in existence nearly forty years, suspended payment yesterday. The trouble is caused by a depreciation in stocks. Political excitement also runs very high there, and it is feared that on the occasion of the parades of the Republicans and the Unionists, both of which take place to-night, some disturbance may occur.

In St. Louis, on Tuesday, Hon. F. P. BLAIR, who has just returned home from a tour in the Eastern States, made a speech before a large audience, in which he took occasion to make a rejoinder to the allegations of Judge DOUGLAS, in an address made in that city a short time ago, charging Mr. BLAIR, by implication, with making false statements in reference to him. On Tuesday night the Douglas and Breckinridge men had large separate processions, and a collision occurred between them, in which, however, no great amount of damage was done, though the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city for a time.

The Republicans of Queens County held a large mass meeting last evening at Flushing, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of L. C. CASTER for Congress, at which there were present Wide-Awake delegations in large numbers from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Astoria, Jamaica, Whitestone and other places. Hon. G. A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Ex-Gov. KING, D. D. FIELD and Mr. BELLOWS made addresses.

Another Republican demonstration took place last evening in Jackson square, where the nomination of AUGUSTUS F. DOW, for Congress, was ratified by an immense concourse of people. The Wide-Awakes of the Seventh District, marshaled by Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, paraded the streets and made an imposing display. Speeches were made by ETHAN ALLEN, Dr. M. E. FOY, S. B. DUTCHER, JAS. FAIRMAN, A. J. DITTENHOEFER, SOLOMON L. HULL, and others.

A large mass meeting of Germans favorable to the Union ticket was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, and was addressed by Messrs. OTTO SACKERSDOFFER, OSWALD OTTENDOEFER, LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, and others. Mr. WM. A. KOBBE, one of the electors on the Union ticket, presided, and a resolution was adopted pledging the German population in favor of the Fusion electoral ticket.

A meeting of the friends of JOHN DUFFY, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, was held last evening, at the corner of Grand-street and East Broadway. It was well attended, and was addressed by Mr. DUFFY himself, in his character of the representative of the working-man's and mechanic's rights.

The 227th Anniversary of the School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church was last evening held at the church in West Twenty-third-street, and the occasion was highly interesting and creditable to all concerned. The exercises consisted of singing, declamations and examinations in the English branches. The School numbers 150 pupils, and 40 last evening received the honors and premiums of the Graduating Class.

Two brothers, named ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS, were committed to prison yesterday by Justice QUACKENBUSH, pending the result of an examination into a charge of forgery which has been brought against them. In the house occupied by the accused, No. 41 King-street, was found a large quantity of altered bank bills, representing a sum exceeding $4,000. Most of the forged paper was in notes of the denomination of ten dollars, purporting to be the issue of various Southern and Western banks.

The charge of assault and battery against Marshal BYNDERS, preferred by WILLIAM BARNEY, Jr., was to have been investigated yesterday afternoon, before Justice WELSH, but in consequence of the engagement elsewhere of WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., counsel for the complainant, the matter was postponed until the Thursday following election day.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice LEONARD, the argument in the Seventh Avenue Railroad case was continued yesterday, on behalf of the defendants, by Mr. O'CONOR. Mr EVARTS will speak on the same side to-day. At special term of the same Court, Justice BONNEY rendered judgment for the defendants on demurrer in the "Japanese Bill Case" of Chatfield *vs.* The Mayor, &c.

The Stock market was quite feverish through the dealings of yesterday, and finally settled down in prices about 2 per cent. lower on the Share list than on Tuesday. The State Stocks of Virginia declined 3 per cent., supposed in consequence of some forced sales for Baltimore account, where several failures occurred yesterday forenoon among the Brokers.

More activity was apparent in Flour, Wheat and Corn. Prices of desirable lots of Flour and Wheat were firmer. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Fish and Tallow. Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Seeds and Spices were generally quiet. Hops were in good request. Whisky declined. Freights were somewhat brisker, and rates were advancing, with 486 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are over supplied the present week. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, number: 5,824 beef cattle, 132 milch cows, 812 veal calves, 14,867 sheep and lambs, and 8,594 live hogs—total, 30,229. This is equivalent to about 4,076,800 pounds of dressed beef, 81,200 pounds of dressed veal, 743,350 pounds of dressed mutton, and 1,718,800 pounds of dressed pork, or a total of nearly six and two-thirds million pounds (6,620,150 pounds) of dressed meat brought to this City during a single week! At yesterday's general weekly markets, beef cattle, owing to the over-supply, sold at very low rates—the lowest this year. Good bullocks went at prices scarcely above 8c.@8¼c. per pound for the estimated dressed weight; a few of the best, but not many, brought as high as 9c. Milch cows of poorer grades are abundant, and sell low. Superior animals sell at fair rates. Veals are abundant and lower. Sheep and lambs are in large supply, but with a free demand, last week's moderate prices are maintained. Live hogs are in fair supply, and prices drooping.

Punishment for the Slave-trade to be Abolished.

We would call attention to the report of certain opinions delivered yesterday by the United States District-Attorney, on the indictment of the captain and mate of the slaver *Erie*, in the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge NELSON presiding, and apparently acquiescing in the District-Attorney's views. The *Erie*, it will be remembered, was boarded by an American war-steamer on the Coast of Africa, and on raising the hatches nine hundred unhappy negroes were found stowed away in her hold. A clearer case could not well be conceived by the common mind, both prisoners being on board of her at the time of capture, and apparently serving in the capacities of captain and mate.

But the prosecuting officer, far from applying his admitted subtlety to proving their guilt of the full offence, punishable as piracy, seems to have executed all his ingenuity in the task of suggesting that two Spaniards who were on deck had assumed the real command of the vessel from the moment that the slaves were placed on board. This is the old, old story—these Spaniards being invariably the alleged Captains, whenever the real Captains' neck is in danger, but relapsing into the character of perfectly innocent passengers, bound for Havana, if any attempt be made to hold them responsible in their assumed capacity.

But this is not the extraordinary or startling part of Judge ROOSEVELT's opinion. We have so long been accustomed to see all laws in relation to the African Slave-trade set at defiance in our Courts, that no new plea in favor of releasing any parties guilty of the crime, without punishment, can excite a throb of wonder or arouse the least feeling of incredulity. But in the view expressed by Judge ROOSEVELT, that public opinion, both at the North and South, has ceased to regard this crime as deserving a pirate's doom—and in his further statement that, even in case of conviction of the full offence, the President would "probably pardon" the guilty man or men—we confess to a shock of not pleasant surprise, a stunning of all the moral senses, and a confusion of ideas, such as must result whenever a deeply-rooted and long-venerated belief is swept suddenly away from before us.

Judge ROOSEVELT must be regarded as speaking by authority. He is fresh from the President's hand, bound to him by social ties, and the official representative of his views upon this point. Let us ask him, then, to state plainly whether the President considers that a *possibility* of imprisonment for two years should be the highest penalty held out to deter bad and desperate men from engaging in a traffic which returns a net profit of four or five hundred per cent.? If the President does not hold this view, and if Judge ROOSEVELT does not agree with him, what was the object of making statements so broadly guaranteeing almost absolute impunity to this crime in a City which he admits to be "the head and front of the Slave-trade?"

We tell the United States District-Attorney that the period of forty years, to which he contemptuously alludes as having made public horror of the Slave-trade an obsolete feeling,—has, upon the contrary, but served to intensify and establish on broader grounds the loathing and repugnance with which this odious traffic is regarded by every intelligent and humane mind. We tell him that the punishment which he seems covertly to hint at as being, in the President's mind, sufficient, would not suffice to restrain the most contemptible petty larcenist from any offence having the inducement of fifty cents to inspire its accomplishment. As to the suggestion that the Captain and mate of the *Erie*, might, if leniently dealt with, give evidence against their employers, long experience has only too clearly proved that all such promises are illusory. Besides, in this case, the counsel for the prisoners gave notice that he would give no promise for his clients, "though probably the men would be glad to avoid trial for their lives!"

Let us have done with this farce of pretending to punish persons engaged in the Slave-trade, if the officers charged with and paid for the execution of the laws can make no better semblance of a desire to discharge their duties. It is a new thing to find the President of the United States avowing through one of his confidential officers that he would refuse, "even upon conviction," to permit the sentence prescribed by law to be carried out on a convicted criminal.

The Slave-trade is not, unhappily, a plant of such weak growth in our midst that it requires to be watered in advance with these tear-drops of Executive clemency. Rather is it a spreading and poisonous weed, requiring vigorous arms, unflinching industry and the most unyielding discharge of every duty on the part of our law-officers charged with its repression. If Mr. BUCHANAN desired to signalize the last days of his unhappy term by giving assurance of impunity to this crime, he could not have chosen a better means than the declarations made by Judge ROOSEVELT.

THE CIVIL WAR IN NEW-GRANADA.—We obtain, through our Washington correspondent, some late and important intelligence from New-Granada. It is affirmed that, in recent conflicts between the belligerent parties, the Government troops have been successful, and that the revolutionary chief, MOSQUERA, would soon be compelled to capitulate. We sincerely hope that this news will be confirmed by the next mail from the Isthmus. The opponents of the actual Administration in New-Granada are contending for no principle of political liberty, and the instigator of the movement, Gen. MOSQUERA, has been prompted to rebel against the constituted authorities by no other motive than that of a restless ambition. For many months the people of New-Granada have been kept in a fever of excitement by this protracted struggle. Business has been suspended, and public revenues have been diverted from their legitimate channels. Neither party appeared to be sufficiently powerful to crush its antagonist, and there was every probability that, if the contest were much longer continued, the country would fall a prey to a worse anarchy than that which has cursed the neighboring Republic of Mexico. The friends of New-Granada will, therefore, hail with satisfaction any intelligence which gives even a hope that these evils may be averted, and that peace may be restored to a people who have had war thrust upon them by the selfish and reckless ambition of political demagogues.

Famine in Kansas.

The eastern and western extremities of the Territory of Kansas present just now the most remarkable divergencies of condition and of prospect. The letters and newspapers from Arrapahoe County (in which is Pike's Peak) come to us weekly freighted with exciting intelligence of golden discoveries, big nuggets, rich "leads" and rapid fortunes; those from Lynn, Lykins, Shawnee and other Counties are filled with tales of poverty, of famine, and, in at least one instance, of actual starvation. The wail of want from the dwellers on the Plains that skirt the Neosho and the Kaw joins with the shout of the gold-digger amid the gulches and cañons of the Rocky Mountains, and send hitherward an united echo at once sad and terrible. Throughout the greater part of the Territory an unparalleled drouth has destroyed all the crops, and now Winter and Famine stare the hapless pioneers in the face. Already it is announced that a great part of the population are fleeing or have already fled from their famine-smitten cabins, their parched fields and withered crops. For a hundred and fifty miles west of the Missouri every highway is crowded with wagons filled with men, women and children, fleeing as if Death were in the rear; while, for those left behind, only the saddest prospects are before them. The bold freemen who but four years ago cowed the red-shirted ruffians of the border, now quail before a thin spectre round whose lean haunches is buckled no bowie-knife or revolver, but against whom the stoutest courage avails not in the fight.

The cause of this want and suffering in a Territory whose soil is naturally rich and fertile above that of any other portion of the Union, and which has heretofore been represented as almost deluged with milk and honey, is to be traced to the all but entire absence of rain for nearly a whole year, over its eastern section. The seed-time, summer and harvest of 1860 passed away without moisture enough to give even a trace of life to wheat, corn, or potatoes. All the streams were completely dry, and many even of the larger rivers were either entirely dried up or coursed in narrow threads through great beds of sand. The glorious prairies, whose rich luxuriance of vegetation has made them the symbols of prosperity and plenty, were denuded of every green thing. Cattle perished of hunger and thirst; and so utterly parched was the soil, that over extensive regions of country, even the grasshoppers and all other forms of insect life with which the prairies are commonly vocal, were completely annihilated. Crops of every kind, too, suffered the same fate. The winter wheat proved a total failure, but the farmers, none discouraged, plowed their soil over again, and sowed spring wheat; that also failed—they plowed again and planted corn; the corn too withered, and then potatoes were put in; they too were blasted, and the despairing pioneers, as a last resort, tried buckwheat—but after coming up, that also perished so that hardly a vestige was left behind. Thus every means that persevering industry could devise to avert the impending calamity was tried, but all were vain, and with each successive failure failed also many hearts and hopes.

There are many American men and women now in Kansas, who must this Winter perish from actual starvation and cold, if relief be not speedily afforded them. There is no money among the settlers of the western and southern counties. Every cent they could raise or borrow has been absorbed in paying for their claims, which the President prematurely forced into market, and now, at the present moment of destitution, with a refinement of cruelty which is almost incredible, we are informed by telegraph from Washington that the same functionary has determined to sell, in the coming month of December, the whole of the tract known as the "New-York Indian Lands," on which the hapless settlers have hardly raised corn enough this season to keep them from starvation until the period when their little farms will be sold over their heads.

Committees are being organized in almost every county, and are sending out agents to obtain assistance. A committee of most respectable citizens of Douglas County was appointed recently, and in their appeal they state that the combined effects of want and exposure to cold, in the enfeebled condition induced by insufficient food, must prove fatal to many. From Shawnee County, Rev. C. C. HUTCHINSON writes that there all hope has fled, the people are leaving by thousands, and that of those who cannot leave, many, unless speedily helped, will *starve*. In Breckinridge County, the Committee report that the corn raised will not average one bushel to the acre, and that one-half of the population will need assistance during the coming Winter. The Mayor of Lawrence has issued a public statement, in which he says that there will be general deprivation and much individual suffering, if not starvation, throughout the Territory, unless it is obviated by the noble efforts now being made to extend relief. And such reports as these are now pouring upon us from almost every section of Kansas.

The discrepancy between the accounts received from the Territory itself as to the state of affairs there, is easily enough accounted for. There are counties in the eastern section that are not in want—as Wyandot, Leavenworth, Atchison, &c. A narrow strip of ten or fifteen miles width, bordering on the Missouri for about seventy miles, has been blessed with occasional showers, and there partial crops have been raised. But westward of that belt, as far as Fort Riley, and southward as low as Fort Scott, all crops have proved an entire failure.

All who can leave the suffering portions of the Territory will doubtless do so; but of those who unfortunately cannot leave, not one more must be permitted to suffer, much less starve, while we have plenty and to spare. The fierce winds that forever sweep down from the Rocky Mountains over the vast treeless table lands west of the Missouri are piercing enough in the dreary Winter time, even when the logs of the cabin are all chinked up, and firewood is plenty, and corn and pork abound. But with scanty clothing, and scantier fare, and an open shanty—none but he who has wintered on one of these far-out prairies can form any conception of the desolation and despair that will fill the soul of many a poor settler on these chilly nights as he tightens his blanket around him and listens to the howl of the hungry coyote.

Teams laden with provisions, we rejoice to say, are already wending their way towards the settlements. Chicago, which stood so nobly by Kansas in '56, now again outdoes herself in generosity; and the overflowing granaries of Minnesota and Indiana and Iowa, and the generous hearts of Western men, will surely forbid that their brothers beyond the Missouri should perish from hunger. And New-York, too, which now sends ships laden with gifts and beneficence to her suffering fellow-Christians in the Orient, can not be neglectful of her own children in the Far West.

Save Us from Our Friends.

Our philosophical neighbors of the *Tribune* commence, in yesterday's issue, an article evidently designed as a severe rebuke to this journal for not supporting "a regular nominee," in the following mysterious words: "CUVIER was once shown for scruting a dictionary definition running thus: 'Crab, *n.*, a fish, of red color, that goes backward.'" On this luminous text our neighbors preach a sermon of ten heads, each main branch of the discourse divided into as many considerations as the ordinary crab has legs. To our great regret, however, we are nowhere informed who it was that asked CUVIER to do the "scruting" in the case, nor is the dictionary named in which appeared the definition making this "scruting" necessary.

But we do manage to gather from the incoherent drift of the broken and divided argument, that the *Tribune* is anxious to hold this journal responsible for an alleged lack of warmth in supporting a particular candidate who has been nominated by the Republican Party for a seat in the Assembly. This single charge is made with excellent grace against a journal in no degree professing to stand forward as a party organ, by a journal which ostentatiously arrogates and everywhere asserts that character, while at the same time refusing to support many regular Republican nominees for Assembly all over the State, on the openly assigned reason of regarding them as not worthy of personal or political trust. What if we should turn round on it in the case under notice, and say that we refuse to support the particular nominee for whose success it is so indiscreetly anxious on the same grounds? Nothing is more dangerous than an over-zealous friend, and the *Tribune* acts as if anxious to make us adopt editorially, and maintain as our own views, all the distorted suggestions which it attributes to an item of political news published in our issue of last Wednesday.

We stated that a particular gentleman had resided in Madison-avenue, and the Directory bore us out in our statement. We stated that doubts of his legal residence in the Third Assembly District of Westchester had been freely expressed amongst the people he sought to represent. We are sure these doubts will be shared by many of the candidate's acquaintances in this City, the impression not yet having got fully abroad that our community has suffered the permanent loss of such a citizen. Very certain it is that persons in the immediate neighborhood of Madison-avenue were surprised by his disclaimer of residence in that place; and the question might not unnaturally arise in Westchester County, as to when the candidate for Assembly in its Third District had sold or leased his abode in New-York and commenced provincial life as a citizen of his newly-adopted home.

When the *Tribune* asserts editorially, that this candidate "*never* applied for the Receivership of the Artisans' Bank," but on the contrary, had only "consented to the application of the stockholders for his appointment *with much reluctance*,"—it surely must be oblivious of the fact that the party in question, neglecting the etiquette usual on such occasions, appeared in Court personally to support his own appointment, and attracted, by his apparent eagerness for the place, the very marked and peculiar attention both of Bar and Press. On that occasion he stated that he did not owe the Bank any money, which was doubtless as true as the statement now made by him that he has no residence in this City. But on the other hand, the reports of the Clearing-house Committee proved clearly that paper of his to a very large amount had been held by the Artisans' Bank only a very few weeks before its bankruptcy; and this lends interest to the inquiry as to the precise period at which this Westchestrian candidate gave up his residence in our City.

It is a fact notorious and beyond controversy, that the Committee of the Clearing-house found the affairs of the Artisans' Bank in a deplorable and disgraceful condition. They found large sums of money expended, about the time of the present Chamberlain's appointment, for which the authorities of the Bank either could not or would not account. They found suspicion attaching to nearly all the larger operations of that enterprise, and it was their opinion, clearly expressed, that the directing managers of the concern had been improperly using its funds for "political and other illegitimate purposes." Is it maintained by the *Tribune* that the candidate whose cause it espouses so fiercely, and in reference to whom it has fairly dragged these remarks from us, was not one of the active managers of the Bank at that time; or that his nomination to the Receivership was not generally regarded as an effort on the part of the Directory of the broken institution to secure a friendly investigation?

In conclusion we may say that the paragraph which has given rise to the *Tribune's* wrath appeared in our columns as a political news item, and had no other character. If to name the Democratic candidate and his chief supporters be party treason, of that offence we are very willing to stand convicted. We gave certain particulars, deeming them of interest, just as they reached us; and had it not been for the *Tribune's* real or simulated zeal in behalf of this particular Republican nominee, that gentleman would have fared much better than he is likely to do while he is employing an advocate at once so intemperate and weak, so disastrous in every point of attempted defence, and so cunning in eliciting unfortunate facts.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The weekly returns of the City Inspector continue to illustrate the steady relation between our clean streets and an ill state of the public health. The number of deaths in the City increases not only in comparison with previous weeks of the year, but with corresponding periods of 1859. The condition of the streets has no need of statistics to illustrate it. Those two unimpeachable witnesses, sight and smell, bear testimony to the gradual deterioration of the Department in this articular; and while the results may afford entire satisfaction to the Comptroller, in an economical point of view, to the humane and timid, they must be very much less than gratifying. The only consolation is the proximity of the Charter Election, when the well-known public spirit of the Inspector may be relieved from the incubus of party spirit, the requirements of which are doubtless at the bottom of the present mismanagement. There is no greater mistake than to imagine uncleanliness to be more wholesome in cool than in torrid weather.

Who is for the Union?

The friends of the Union in the South are forgetting past differences, and joining hand in hand to defeat BRECKINRIDGE, the candidate of the Disunionists. We confess that the stand taken by the supporters of BELL and DOUGLAS in the slaveholding States, commands our cordial respect. They fight under every disadvantage of position, with the patronage of the Federal and State Governments against them, and with all the passions, and the apparent, though not the real interests of the slaveholding classes arrayed on the side of their opponents, yet they fight bravely and manfully, and entertain strong hopes of victory. They fight for the Union and the Constitution, and scorn the traitorous thought of dissolving the Union because their party may sustain defeat in the Presidential contest.

What Northern man, in view of this hard-fought battle on Southern soil, for the Union, would not feel degraded and dishonored by the suspicion that he would take the side of the Disunionists? Yet every vote cast in the Free States for BRECKINRIDGE, is a stab at the cause of Union at the South, and a direct encouragement to the traitors who are plotting the overthrow of the Government under which we live. If every Northern man were instantly to turn his back upon the cause of BRECKINRIDGE, the effect would be crushing to the hopes of his friends in the South; and the result would be the triumph of BELL and EVERETT in all except two or three of the Cotton States. Disunionism would be crushed to the earth, and no traitor would dare to lift his parricidal hand against the land of his birth.

To vote for BRECKINRIDGE, in the actual condition of parties, is to vote for Disunion, whatever may be the purpose of the voter. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is now in the hands of the Disunion faction. He is their candidate. They dictated his nomination, and they will not allow him to make a declaration in favor of the Union, in the event of LINCOLN's election, if he were inclined to do so. He tells us that he loves the Union, but the South better; and he can only be induced to say that he will remain in the Union if he is elected, but not if his opponent succeeds. Can any Northern man maintain his self-respect while supporting such a candidate?

The friends of LINCOLN ask not that the South shall remain in the Union after their constitutional rights are trampled upon; but they demand that he shall have a fair trial—that he shall be inaugurated—and that the whole country shall obey the laws, while he keeps clearly within the pale of his constitutional duties. The Southern opposition—including the friends of BELL and of DOUGLAS—demand this, as well as the Republicans. It is only the party which holds the offices, and which will be compelled to surrender them, that raises the black flag of treason. The Northern adherents of the Breckinridge faction have done little else than prate about saving the Union for these ten years past; and now, when there are four Presidential candidates in the field, they give all their energies to the support of that one who is the chosen standard bearer of the Southern Disunionists, and who will not pledge himself to sustain the Union unless he is elected,

Northern office-holders of desperate fortune, who love their places more than they revere the Constitution and laws of their country, may be expected to cling to the "rule or ruin" policy of the Southern fire-eaters; but the honest masses who have been misled and deluded by false professions of patriotism and principle, will, now that the disguise has been torn off, abandon the piratical flag of disunion and Slavery propagandism.

The Quality of Mercy Strained.

As the days of Judge RUSSELL's power draw near their unlamented close, the soul of that functionary would seem to embrace larger ideas of philanthropy—a wider and more significant view of those qualities for which "Mercy" has been praised. No longer sending men to State Prison for forty years on a charge of stealing sixpence, he now delights to open the doors of prisons and bid the guilty cast off their chains. It is very true that this desire does not as yet appear to have taken general hold of his mind—the recipients of such bounty thus far being all voters of the right political stripe and holding rank amongst our "ruling classes," either from the force of their individual muscle or from the number of voters their voices are thought capable of controlling.

The last case of Judge RUSSELL's newly-aroused clemency will be found briefly reported in another column. The story is a simple but touching one, and we give it in as few words as possible: On last Tuesday evening a pugilist and sporting man, who has long been one of the scourges of our City, attacked another sporting man of less note in Broadway, "inflicting a wound over his left eye, which bled frightfully." Some accounts say that this cut was made with the butt-end of a revolver; other versions have it that nothing but the naked knuckles were used. A policeman who chanced to be passing and saw the parties struggling together in gory throes, promptly arrested both and carried them off to the Eighth Ward Station-house.

But on arriving at the station-house the etiquette of sporting-life forbid complaint on the side of the injured man. He would no longer be a member of the "ruling classes" if he allowed justice to interfere for the settlement of a personal wrong. The etiquette of his caste demands private vengeance, either with knife or pistol, at the hazard of life to any inoffensive citizens who may happen to be in the vicinity when the predestined rencontre takes place. Foreseeing this, the Sergeant of Police on duty would not discharge the assaulter because no complaint was made by the assaultee. The Sergeant ordered the arresting officer to make complaint against both for disorderly conduct, and on this charge they were both committed to the cells.

Upon this the friends of the parties at once proceeded in friendly quest of the City Judge, who now happens to be running as Mozart nominee for the higher dignity of Recorder. They found him, related the sad plight in which his sporting friends were placed, and begged his interference. Full of philanthropy and bent on deeds of mercy, the City Judge, though it was late, lost no time in hurrying to the Station-house, where he opened special court for the discharge of these distinguished prisoners. Was it not terrible to think that two members of our "ruling classes" should be confined for misconduct? What if their delicate systems should take cold and thus disable them from service at the ballot-box on next Tuesday? These ideas were too dreadful for the tender-hearted Judge to resist; he called them forth from their cells, went through a form of binding them over to keep the peace for the next six months, and then discharged them with no other penalty than a visit of ceremony at Jefferson Market yesterday morning. At latest accounts, as we go to press this morning, neither of the discharged men has yet shot or otherwise killed the other.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Official Dispatches from New-Granada—End of the Revolution—Desperate Fighting—Probable Election of Gen. Herran as President.

INTERESTING ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Since the 22d of July nothing had been received at the State Department from Bogota until last week, when dispatches arrived from Gen. JONES. Communication had been cut off at Magdalena River by the revolutionists. Everything is now quiet, and official dates are up to the 19th September. Gen. JONES reports the Government triumphant everywhere. The rebel State of Santander had submitted, and Gen. MOSQUERA was about capitulating, after a great sacrifice of life. The battle of the 16th of August, at Oratorio, was decisive. Six hundred dead and wounded were left on the field, and nearly twelve hundred prisoners were taken by Gen. HERRAN. OSPINA returned to Bogota amid cheers and congratulations. Gen. HERRAN was to leave on the 20th with troops for Magdalena. Gen. MOSQUERA, with three thousand men, had been severely beaten by the Antioquira troops, under ENAO and POSADA. MOSQUERA left three hundred on the field, and seven hundred deserted the same evening. An arrangement was entered into by which MOSQUERA submits to the Government, but remains Governor of Cauca. This, it is thought, will not be approved by the President. The Government has now ten thousand troops under arms. The impression was that Gen. HERRAN would be elected President, the only opposition to him being among those who desire the severe punishment of the Revolutionists, and fear HERRAN's kindness of heart.

The report going the rounds of the Press that Maj. GEO. H. THOMAS had been defeated by the Indians, does that officer great injustice, and is entirely false. Maj. THOMAS' official report, just received at the War Department, gives full details of his attack on the Indians on the morning of the 25th of August, and their rapid flight on fresh horses. Only one Indian dared to remain and guard the abandoned stock, but he succeeded in wounding Maj. THOMAS and several men with arrows before he was killed. The official report continues: "It affords me pleasure to be able to testify to the good behavior of the whole party, small as it was; and could we have possibly overtaken the Indians, I am satisfied that few, if any, of them could have escaped, although this was the first time that most of the men have encountered a hostile Indian."

Capt. JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General, has relieved Capt. SETH WILLIAMS, who starts about the 1st of December for Oregon, of which Department he is appointed Adjutant-General. Capt. WILLIAMS has been in the Adjutant-General's office here for several years, and has established an enviable reputation as an executive officer.

Lieut. COOK, of the Fourth Infantry, and Lieut. ARMSTRONG, of the Second Dragoons, have received sixty days' leave of absence. Q.

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Failures of Banking Houses.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The banking-house of JOSIAH LEE & Co. suspended payment to-day. The firm consisted of GOVER & BROTHERS, who succeeded to the business after the retirement of LEE, CARTER & DALRYMPLE, and are now doing business under the name and style of LEE & Co.

The firm was among the oldest and best known houses in Baltimore, having existed nearly forty years. The failure has been caused by the depression in stocks.

Another leading stock and banking house is also reported to have suspended payment from a similar cause.

Rumors are also rife about other stock operators being seriously crippled, but I withhold the names.

There is much excitement in financial circles.

Politicians are unusually active. The Republicans and the Unionists have separate processions to-morrow night, when disturbances are apprehended. This will be the first Republican procession in Baltimore. The Democrats will have their grand procession on Friday night. Intense excitement prevails.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31—P. M.

The failure of JOSIAH LEE & Co. is a bad one. They have large deposits, which are in jeopardy. Their liabilities are probably half a million, though the extent of their indebtedness is not yet ascertained. Their assets have gone into the hands of Trustees, and there are only slight hopes of obtaining an extension.

The Banking House of APPLETON & Co. has also positively suspended. The excitement still continues, and stocks are much depressed. W.

Financial Affairs of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

In the Milledgeville papers of this morning appears a portion of the able and interesting report of PETERSON THWEATT, the Comptroller of the State. His report is for the year ending Oct. 20, 1860.

The cash balance in the Treasury is..... $374,820 54
Deduct undrawn appropriations..... 241,727 90
Leaving a net surplus of..... $33,092 64

GOOD ASSETS OF THE STATE.

The Comptroller states that the good assets of the State amount to $807,025. In these assets he does not include the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which belongs to the State, and which paid into the Treasury as net earnings in 1859 $420,000, and in 1860 $450,000.

The receipts into the Treasury for the past year, from taxes, net earnings of State Road, bank dividends, and all sources, amount to $1,453,930 78. The expenditures for all purposes were $1,179,110 24, leaving a balance of $274,820 54.

The following table shows the total value of the various items of taxation in Georgia in 1859 and 1860:

Property subject to Taxation.	Value in 1859.	Value in 1860.
Land	$149,547,880	$161,764,955
Slaves	271,690,504	302,694,855
City and town property	32,129,314	35,139,415
Money and solvent debts	96,124,701	107,336,258
Merchandise	13,531,687	15,577,193
Shipping and tonnage	631,731	943,940
Stocks, manufactures, &c.	4,428,132	4,034,252
Household and kitch'n furnit'e.	2,260,937	2,374,284
Other property not mentioned.	39,315,089	42,427,295
Total	$609,589,975	$672,292,447
Number of polls	98,945	99,748
Number of professions	2,838	2,690
Number of Dentists	92	96
Number of Daguerrean Artists	57	66
Number of free negroes	1,213	1,225
Number of acres of land	33,459,223	33,345,289
Number of Slaves	443,364	450,033

In 1859 the increased value of taxable property over 1858 was $70,534,762; and this year the increase is $62,702,472, making an increase over the past two years of $133,237,234.

GEORGIA PUBLIC DEBT—IN BONDS.

Due in 1861, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	$10,000
Due in 1862, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	32,500
Due in 1863, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	45,500
Due in 1863, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	60,000
Due in 1864, 7 per cent. Central Bank Bonds.	160,000
Due in 1862, 7 per cent	28,000
Due in 1863, 6 per cent., now redeemable *	16,500
Due in 1865, 6 per cent., now redeemable *	190,000
Due in 1866, 6 per cent., now redeemable *	262,500
Due in 1869, 6 per cent	72,000
Due in 1859, 5 per cent	

Due in 1870, 6 per cent	102,500
Due in 1871, 6 per cent	156,250
Due in 1872, 6 per cent	622,000
Due in 1872, 7 per cent., redeemable in 1862	100,000
Due in 1873, 6 per cent	171,000
Due in 1874, 6 per cent	75,000
Due in 1874, 7 per cent	177,000
Due in 1878, 6 per cent	100,000
Due in 1879, 6 per cent	200,000
Due in 1880, 6 per cent	150,000
Total public debt in Bonds	$2,670,750

*The State of Georgia in 1848 reserved to itself the right to redeem certain Bonds after ten years. These, amounting to $318,000, are within that reservation.

There are twenty-five banks in operation in Georgia, with an authorized capital of $17,000,000, but they only employ $9,028,078. The tax in this State on Bank Stock is 39 1-16 cents on the one hundred dollars, or six times more than other capital.

There are eighteen agencies of South Carolina Banks in Georgia, and they pay taxes only to the amount of $1,890 44.

The Comptroller's report contains a list of the names of the agents, and names of Insurance Companies in Europe and America, which pay taxes in this State. The total tax paid by them is $1,578 68.

The report also gives a synopsis of the several bank charters; when the banks were chartered; the time the charters expire; the capital stock; the amount of business authorized to be done in proportion to the capital stock paid in; the personal liability clause, &c.; also a list of the banks which withdrew from business with credit; banks chartered that have never gone into operation; banks that went into operation but failed, or that suspended specie payment and business altogether.

Altogether the report of the Comptroller-General of Georgia is a valuable and interesting document to financial circles.

Movements of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade arrived at Lexington this morning, and were conducted to Ashland by Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE. The Board afterwards partook of a dinner given by the merchants of Lexington, when they were escorted to this city by a Committee of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, arriving at 6 o'clock this evening. They partake of a grand banquet here to-morrow night.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Travel on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad has been interrupted by a freshet. Connections will not be made for a week.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived at Macon to-day and was received by his friends with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired in his honor.

The Nebraska Election.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Later returns from Nebraska elect DALY, Republican, Delegate to Congress by 111 majority.

Sailing of the Steamship Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock, with 74 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Halifax, but no specie.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Slave-trade—Miscellaneous Items—The Rupture between Spain and Venezuela—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

It was very generally reported in this city, at the close of the last and beginning of the present week, that the steamship *Granada* had landed a cargo of Africans, 1,912 in number, at or near Sierra Morena, on the 16th inst., and that they had all been sold for $1,200 each, on a credit of three, six and nine months. It was added that there were twenty-five owners of the expedition, at least about half of whom reside in New-York. This report I have pleasure in stating has since been contradicted, and I trust it is without foundation.

The steam-slaver *City of Norfolk* has been got off the reefs by the Spaniards, and was towed into this harbor a few days ago by the Spanish war-steamer *Velasco*.

The brig *Byron*, of Newtown, was brought into this harbor on the 22d inst., a prize to the Spanish war-steamer *Neptuno*, by whom she had been captured a few days previously near Sagua la Chica, with 371 Africans on board. The poor wretches were in a most miserable condition, and twelve of them have died since their capture by the *Neptuno*.

The beautiful new Spanish screw steam-frigate *Blanca* arrived in this port on the 20th inst. from Guantanamo, where she has been at anchor the last two or three months, she having brought out to Porto Rico the new Captain-General of that Island. She is, to all appearances, one of the finest vessels of her class ever built.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the Jurisdictions of Cardenas and Colen, recently united their forces to break up a runaway negro settlement forming in the mountains. They burned all the negro ranches and captured six runaways, the "*property*" of Don JULIEN ZULUETA. The settlement was being formed in the most inaccessible part of the mountain called Las Nueva.

The large commercial house of ECHORTE, LAVIE & Co., at Sagua la Grande, on Sunday, 14th inst., which had been left in charge of a Chinese, was attempted to be entered by some burglars, who killed the faithful Chinese who defended the property of his masters. The burglars then made their way to the counting-room and attempted to break open the iron chest with instruments and with gunpowder. The chest contained a large amount of money, and resisted their efforts to break it open. No clue has been obtained of the burglars.

A Mr. HENRY HARRISON, an American, who keeps a boarding house in Industria-street, outside the walls, was attacked a few mornings ago by three men when on his way to market. They robbed him of his gold watch, and inflicted a slight wound in his neck with a pointed knife.

On 16th inst., a man was stopped in the public streets at Cardenas, by two footpads, who attempted to rob him, but he pulled out a six-shooter and fired right and left. The footpads made themselves scarce.

The forty Chinese who rebelled at the tobacco store, (referred to in my last letter,) surrendered at last to the police. The ringleaders are known, and are in custody.

A robbery took place on 19th inst. at a house in the Culle del Prado, outside the walls, and $391 and other valuable property, was carried off.

Eight negroes and two negresses were stolen from a house in Pigincua-street, last Monday. Five of them were found in San Miguel-street, outside the walls of this city, in the possession of a man who alleged he had bought them of a stranger.

It is proposed to construct a railway from Porto Principe to Santa Cruz of the South.

A printing office has been established at Guanajuy, some 20 miles from this city, and it is believed a paper to be called the *Noticioso* will be started before the close of the year.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of 18th inst., a whirlwind, blowing from three points of the compass—north, south and east—which was accompanied by heavy rain, swept away houses, trees, &c., &c., at Bayarred, in this Island. Fortunately, it only lasted about eight minutes.

A census is shortly to be taken of the inhabitants of this Island, by order of the Queen of Spain. The last census, I believe, was taken in 1836.

A freight train from this city to the Union Station ran off the track, in the thirty-second mile from this city, on 23d inst. Beyond the detention of the train from Matanzas for two or three hours, no damage or injury was effected.

On 24th inst. the Spanish steamer, *Ocean Bird*, arrived from Porto Rico, Porto Plata, St. Thomas, &c., &c., bringing dates from the former Island to 17th inst. The "news" is of very slight import. However, I translated the following from the *Diario de la Marina*, of 25th:

The subscription for obtaining a statue of the Queen of Spain, at Porto Rico, amounts to $1,511 88.

The representative of Spain at Ecuador had arrived at Porto Rico, *en route* to Spain, where he goes on leave of absence for a year.

From Venezuela the dates are to the 6th inst. Nothing is said about the difficulty with Spain. The Constitutional forces were beating the rebels. Fresh conspiracies had, however, been discovered and the Government was endeavoring to discover the leaders. Six or eight Venezuelans, who had disembarked and taken refuge at Curacoa, were disarmed and made prisoners.

In Valencia a "Militad," who had obtained the confidence of the Government, was discovered to be working against it. His accomplices had been arrested and will soon be punished.

The small-pox is making sad ravages at Puerto Principe, in this Island. Entire families have been swept away by this loathsome disease.

The Cortesi Italian Opera Troupe open at the Varieties Theatre, on Saturday evening, with the "Traviata." Every seat in the house is engaged. I hope, on some of the evenings, to find standing room.

The Marquis and Marchioness DE ALMONDARES' give a grand fancy-dress ball on the evening of 27th inst., at which I hope to be present, and as I do not "trip it on the light fantastic toe" shall be enabled to sit quietly in a corner taking notes mentally for the benefit of your readers. The weather is delightful. Public health is perfect.

COMMERCIAL.

The clayed Sugar market continues active, transactions being upon the basis of 9 reals ₱ arrobe for D. S, No. 12.

MOLASSES—The little clayed in this market is held at 3½ reals. Muscovado a real higher ₱ keg of 5½ gallons.

EXCHANGES very dull. I quote Sterling 13¼@14¼ ₱ cent. premium; New-York, 60-day bills, 3½@4¼ ₱ cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 5¼@6 ₱ cent. premium.

FREIGHTS—Very little doing. Any quotations would be nominal—therefore I prefer not giving any.

American Protection Abroad.

The following is the letter addressed to Secretary CASS by a gentleman just returned from Panama, on the very slender protection that the American citizen abroad can obtain from his Government. It has been already briefly noticed in our telegraphic dispatches from Washington, and we commend it to those who may yet labor under the delusion that the honor and interests of the Republic are confided to safe keeping:

BREVOORT HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR—You are aware (as it was ratified under President BUCHANAN'S Administration, as Secretary of State,) that the treaty of New-Granada gave the right and imposed the duty upon the United States to protect the interoceanic transit of the Isthmus of Panama. No other Government has acquired the same right, or assumed the same obligations. And apart from the treaty, the interests of American citizens involved in the Railroad, (the chief means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States,) and those who cross upon it with our mails and treasure, superadd to such treaty engagements the general duty of our Government to maintain their legitimate interests. Hence, I do not perceive that the inclination of our English cousins to get new footholds all over the world, and especially in Central America, need be encouraged as to this particular part of the American Continent. It is notorious that for months past the British naval force on the coast of Central America and southward have been more efficient in the protection of even American interests than our own. The arrest of the filibuster WALKER was by a British ship-of-war; the late opening of the River Magdalena, (stopped by the revolutionary forces, in defiance of law and treaty,) the commerce of which is almost entirely carried on in American steamers, is due to the intervention of a British ship-of-war. There are constantly British vessels of war at the termini of the Panama Railroad.

You are aware of the recent temporary and joint intervention and occupation by British and United States forces, to save Panama from sack and pillage by a band of negro desperadoes. I was there on the 11th instant, when the town was again menaced, and in a state of great excitement, and affrighted women and children were fleeing for refuge to the foreign Consulates. Besides a permanent guard at some of the Consulates in Panama, of about twenty British marines, the boats of the British frigate *Clio* were manned, and, mounted with cannon, moored close to the town, ready to land at a moment's warning.

The only United States vessel-of-war at either terminus was the sloop *St. Marys*, Capt. PORTER, and she was under peremptory orders to sail immediately for Golfe Dulce, and where a considerable number of her crew were detached, forming a party, under Lieut. JEFFERS' orders, for the hydrographical survey for the projected Chiriqui Railroad speculation. Consequently the gallant Capt. PORTER could not exercise any discretion, and the entire protection of the transit was left to the British forces.

To save the honor of our country from the humiliation of her citizens being obliged to rely (to prevent a repetition of the Panama massacres of April 15, 1856) upon the generosity or charity of the captain of a British frigate for the protection of their lives and property, and for the protection of the mails of the United States, the Panama Railroad Company offered, if Capt. PORTER would remain at Panama, to send, at its own expense, one of its steamers with the surveying expedition, and bring them back after completing the surveys. By this means, though a matter of several thousand dollars loss to the railroad company, Capt. Porter was enabled to remain.

This state of things is exceedingly mortifying to American citizens. Surely, Americans in America ought not to be forced to fly to the British flag for protection!

But when the importance of this transit route is estimated—when it is considered that six hundred tons of United States Mails, near one hundred millions of American bullion, and fifty thousand American citizens, and many millions of dollars worth of American merchandise, annually pass over the route, it surely ought not to be regarded as a matter of secondary importance.

I feel no disposition to animadvert upon the Chiriqui speculation, or the views of those interested in it, but I deem it entirely proper to call your attention to the fact that the absence of the United States ship *Brooklyn* for months from Aspinwall, and the withdrawal of the *St. Marys* from Panama, (only prevented by the patriotic offer of the Panama Railroad Company,) both to be engaged exclusively under orders of the Secretary of the Navy in aid of the speculative and speculating Chiriqui project, (a notorious humbug,) ought, I think, to receive your attention. The appropriation by Congress for the survey of the expedition was limited, I learn, to $10,000, but it is probable that the auxiliary aid of the Navy Department afforded in the employment of public ships, officers and men, and the use and consumption of public property, is nearer a quarter of a million. Certainly, the President cannot be aware of this perversion of the Naval forces, public treasure and property devoted to the naval service, to subserve private and personal speculating purposes! It has been, in this instance, to the detriment of public interests and the neglect of the proper legitimate duties of that branch of our Governmental force, made imperative by treaty stipulations, demanded by every dictate of national honor, and required by that high obligation of protection to those who owe and yield to their country patriotic allegiance. Of the influences, nor of the motives which have induced the very censurable course I have brought to your attention, I have nothing to say. Whatever they may have been, even if merely errors of judgment, they are no relief to the mortification American citizens at home or abroad must experience at such occurrences.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
H. S. SANFORD.

TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.—A MAN SHOOTS A WOMAN AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Quite a tragedy occurred at a little before 1 o'clock to-day, at store No. 43 Hanover-street, opposite the American House, occupied for the sale of boots and shoes by REYNOLDS, MOLLENDY & Co., whose place of manufacture is in the town of Randolph. We have obtained the following facts in regard to the matter, which caused a great sensation in the neighborhood of its occurrence: A young woman of the name of FANNY MAY, not over twenty years of age, of good personal appearance and pleasing address, has been for the last four or five years in the employ of Mr. J. G. HERNANDEZ, a German Jew in the wholesale peddling business, formerly of Lawrence, but lately removed to Washington-street of this city. Mr. HERNANDEZ is a fine-appearing and well-dressed man of 28 or 30 years. He is married and has three children.

Miss MAY states that Mr. HERNANDEZ was desirous that she should continue in his employ, which for good reasons of her own, probably, she declined. He was quite pertinacious, but finally made an appointment to meet her this forenoon at the store of her brother-in-law, a member of the boot and shoe firm who keep at No. 43, when she was to furnish him with a copy of the account between them. They met at this store according to appointment, and after a little figuring Miss MAY handed to Mr. HERNANDEZ the account. Up to this time nothing unusual had been noticed in his appearance, but on receiving the account he suddenly drew a pistol, a six-barreled revolver, and aiming at Miss MAY's head, fired it. The screams of the woman and the discharge of the pistol were heard in the adjoining store, kept by Messrs. WILSON, FAIRBANKS & Co., and Mr. WILSON at once went in to ascertain the trouble. Miss MAY, who was sitting in a chair when HERNANDEZ first fired, threw herself into the arms of her brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. HALL, who had a narrow escape, the ball from the second discharge of the pistol passing over and in close proximity to his head, and lodging in the wall. It was at this moment that Mr. WILSON came in, when HERNANDEZ, finding that he had failed in his attempt, suddenly turned the pistol around, aiming at his abdomen, and fired, after which he swallowed something, supposed to be poison, calmly divested himself of his coat and vest, and laid down upon a box, remarking to some one who desired him to go to a carriage which had been procured to carry him home, "Let me die in peace." He was eventually conveyed to his home, No. 32 Leverett-street, and is supposed to be in a dying condition.

Miss MAY was taken home to Allston-street, in a carriage by Mr. WILSON, when it was soon ascertained that she had fortunately escaped all serious injury. The ball probably after striking the forehead glanced off without inflicting any wound of a severe character. It appears that there had been some trouble in regard to the settlement of accounts between them, but Miss MAY had not the least reason to anticipate a deadly assault at the hands of her former employer. The pistol was taken charge of by Mr. WILSON. Three of the barrels have been discharged and three are yet loaded with powder and ball.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 30.*

—Mrs. John C. Calhoun, relict of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, has been for some time on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Clemson, near Bladensburgh. She is now sixty-eight years of age, with an eye scarcely dimmed by age, cheerful in conversation, and refers with pleasure to her many valued associations during former residences in Washington and Georgetown. The lady of the departed statesman does not choose to trouble herself with politics, and within the past few weeks she has wrought, and exhibits to her friends, a large and splendid curtain of crotchet work, done with her own hands, "and without the aid of glasses," adding that "this was but the first of ten which she had undertaken."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

POLITICAL.—The Breckinridge Democracy held a mass meeting in City Hall Square last night, to listen to an address from JAS. T. BRADY, Esq. Not less than five thousand people were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. EX-Alderman WILSON, of the Eighth Ward, presided.....The Banner Republican Club, of the Third Assembly District, held a public meeting last night in the Fulton-street Wigwam, which was well filled. The principal address was made by Lieut. Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who exposed the folly of voting the Fusion ticket, unless it was to benefit the Secession candidates. Gen. DURYEA presided.....The Eleventh Ward Republicans held a meeting last evening in Granada Hall, when addresses were made by Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY and SALMON WINCHESTER, Esq.....The Republicans of the Ninth Ward also held a meeting last night in their Wigwam. Addresses were made by JAMES HUMPHREY, Esq., and OLIVER T. BEARD, Esq.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The injunction granted last Saturday, by Judge GOULD, at Troy, restraining the City Railroad Company from operating the Furman-street route, was served yesterday—the two Companies having failed to make an amicable arrangement, as was proposed, for the management of this route. It is supposed that an arrangement would have been made but for the injunction obtained, but the City Company positively refused to consider or make any proposition so long as the injunction was hanging over their heads.

NEWLY MADE CITIZENS.—During the present term of the City Court 1,800 persons took out their final naturalization papers. These were divided between the two parties as follows: Republicans, 584; Fusion 620.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—MARY FINLEY, residing on North Fourth-street, near North Sixth, was arrested yesterday for attempting to kill her husband, aided by MICHAEL ARMSTRONG, who was also arrested. FINLEY, the husband, accused the defendants of an improper intimacy, when they jointly made an attack upon him.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

AMERICANS VS. ENGLISH.

This match—in which eighteen Americans and eleven English were to play—was commenced yesterday on the St. George's ground. The match was arranged for the benefit of Mr. Sadler. Thirteen of the Americans were on the ground, and they chose G. Wright and Kimberly to help them. The score stood at night as follows: Americans 84, English 51, and six of their best men out with four wickets to fall.

A Ten-mile Trot.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

A ten-mile trot takes place here on Saturday next, between *Gipsy Queen*, of Chicago; *Capt. McGowan*, of Louisville; and *Lady Gay*, of Cincinnati, for a purse of $2,500. The two former horses trotted a ten-mile race at Louisville last week, making a dead heat. This is the only case of the kind known in the United States.

Flora Temple Wins Again.

CORNING, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Flora Temple and *Geo. M. Patchen* trotted here to-day. *Flora* won in three straight heats—time: 2:33¾, 2:31¾ and 2:31; track very heavy.

The Billiard Tournament.

CONCLUDING GAME BETWEEN KAVANAGH AND TIEMAN—KAVANAGH VICTORIOUS.

Yesterday, LYNCH'S rooms, in Union-square, were crowded to suffocation with all the most noted professional billiard-players and amateurs of this and neighboring cities, besides many from other parts of the country. An alteration in the programme substituted a game of 1,000 points—four-ball carom game—instead of one of 500 points; and, in consequence, the first game between Messrs. LYNCH and GEARY was not played. The result of the game was entirely unanticipated.

At the conclusion of the sixteenth innings, TIEMAN was ahead of KAVANAGH by 239 points. A succession of bad breaks—the balls being left in such a position at the close of several of KAVANAGH'S innings as to prevent TIEMAN from counting, lost TIEMAN the victory by 254 points. Several most brilliant shots were made by both players, who were about equal in their ability to "nurse"—keep together the balls, to enable them to make several long "runs;" but the advantage was evidently on KAVANAGH'S side, in being able to count on combination shots round the table. KAVANAGH, in the early part of the game, had to play on several bad breaks, while TIEMAN had the good fortune on his side, which, in the latter part of the game, changed to the side of KAVANAGH. Great applause was liberally bestowed upon both players, and, although the two splendid runs of KAVANAGH, toward the close of the game, secured him the victory, TIEMAN'S defeat does not detract from his well-earned reputation as a first-class billiard-player.

The following gives the runs: TIEMAN, 0, 55, 5, 7, 0, 2, 5, 3, 29, 1, 53, 43, 5, 10, 61, 156, 0, 0, 9, 10, 3, 73, 24, 11, 19, 0, 43, 0, 15, 16, 59, 8, 0 20—total, 745. KAVANAGH, 0, 55, 20, 9, 10, 2, 9, 2, 15, 0, 13, 0, 51, 2, 8, 0, 6, 4, 18, 10, 95, 142, 4, 8, 26, 8, 41, 51, 118, 144, 22, 25, 56, 29—Total, 1,005.

To-day, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, commences the tug of war between Mr. PHELAN and his "Boy," DUDLEY KAVANAGH. The game is one of 500 points.

As complimentary tickets have been issued only to a very limited extent for gentlemen accompanied by one lady each, patience will become a virtue with the hundreds who will be in waiting to hear the result.

—In the town of Ludlow, (Mass.,) there is living a soldier of Napoleon, past eighty years of age, named George Hynes. He entered the French army in 1795, then not quite fifteen, and continued a soldier till near the close of the Russian campaign. He was repeatedly wounded. He fought at Austerlitz, Leipsic, Marengo, and Borodino. He was present as a cavalry soldier at the terrible crossing of the bridge of Lodi—was wounded in the engagement, and three of his brothers slain. He attended Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, and with painful interest recalls the siege of Acre—the forced march across the burning sands of the desert—the thirst and hunger experienced, and the skirmishing with the Mamelukes, who continually harassed their flank and rear. He was with the French army upon its entrance into Moscow, but disheartened, and seeing nothing but disaster before him, with thirty-five others left the service, and finally arrived in this country.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair*.
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Polar Refrigerator
Still triumphant. To the long list of Premiums we add:
First Premium at the North Carolina State Fair.
First Premium at the Indiana State Fair.
"I have used the Polar Refrigerator in my family, and pronounce it superior to any with which I am acquainted."—*Prof. Horace Webster.*
BARTLETT & LESLIE, Manufacturers,
No. 428 Broadway.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

The Best New-York Shirts made to measure by IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st, and No. 381 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

NIMMONS—BEDELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, SAMUEL NIMMONS and AMELIA A. BEDELL, all of this City.

ALLEN—BONNER.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Andrew Stevenson, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss MARY BONNER, of this City.

WHITTY—BONNEAU.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at the Church of Divine Unity, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. WILLIAM WHITTY, of Newark, N. J., to MARY C., daughter of Francis Bonneau, Esq., of this City.

ADAMS—BRIGGS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, at the Memorial Church, by Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, W. IRVING ADAMS to MARION L. CLAPP, only daughter of Hon. George Briggs, all of this City.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

TRUMBULL—CLAPP.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. HORACE TRUMBULL to Mrs. ALMIRA CLAPP, both of Jersey City.

ALDRICH—REEVE.—In Mattituck, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. Hamlin, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, Jr., to HELEN M., daughter of James Reeve, of the former place.

BALESTIER—SMITH.—In Rochester, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Clarton, HENRY WOLCOTT BALESTIER, of Bloomington, Ill., to ANNA B., only daughter of Hon. E. Peshine Smith, of Rochester.

CAMPBELL—WATSON.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Mr. Williams, GEO. W. CAMPBELL to VIRGINIA, daughter of Alex. Watson.

DIED.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ADOLPHUS, son of John W. and Maria W. Andreas, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, 84th-st., near 10th av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ADDISON, only son of Abm. W. and Sarah M. Kennedy, aged about 1 year and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on the north side of 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Friday morning, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

AL-BURTIS.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, CAROLINA TUCKER, wife of Rev. John Al-Burtis.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons Edward K. and Clement W. Al-Burtis, and those of her late son-in-law, Frederick W. Barclay, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

VAN DAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, Mrs. DEBORAH VAN DAM, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John W. Manley, No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GULICK.—At his residence, Bushwick, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JOSEPH GULICK, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at the D. R. Church, Bowronville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Grand-st. and Peck-slip Ferries every 10 minutes. Remains will be taken to Monmouth Co., N. J.

CONKLIN.—In Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, EMMA L., wife of Isaac P. Conklin, aged 27 years.

Funeral from her late residence, at 3 P. M. to-day, (Thursday.)

HENING.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 30, FANNY C., daughter of Robert M. and Sarah C. Hening, aged 8 months.

CHRISTIAN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, ISABELLA S. CHRISTIAN, aged 26 years, 7 months and 19 days.

☞ Troy *Times* please copy.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:

DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says: "To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wicklife's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely scalding several others. Willie was blown through the end of the building nearly one hundred yards, and through a board fence, but was, strange to tell, not much disfigured. The two not recognized were shockingly mutilated, their heads torn to pieces. The boiler was thrown across the street, carrying away in its course a fence and the wood-house of Mrs. Wicklife."

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do that cannot be done by one of the smaller size of Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this frightful destruction of limb and life. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is as safe as a Franklin stove. UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM ARE IN PRACTICAL OPERATION.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES may be had by the single engine, or in numbers, at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane, corner of Hudson-st., in the City of New-York.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.
Send to No. 164 Duane-st., for a pamphlet.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the Drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 519, Oct. 31, 1860.
5, 17, 11, 18, 40, 23, 73, 33, 56, 44, 30, 39.
Class No. 398, Oct. 31, 1860.
15, 65, 74, 49, 25, 12, 72, 19, 23, 26, 18, 56, 10, 67.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 31, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

The Spirit of '73 could not be kept down by British bayonets, neither can JAMES PYLE'S pure DIETETIC SALERATUS be kept down, or its progress stayed by all the spurious imitations that throng the market. Be sure the name "James Pyle" is on the package. Depot, No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers' LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY Co., publishers of this paper.

JAPANESE TEA.
THE RESULT OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.
The subscriber has just received a large supply of Japanese Tea, of choice quality, branded Oolong, imported by Cary & Co., per ship *Urania*, which can be furnished at lower cost than China Tea of corresponding grades. Lovers of choice Teas will do well to call and give them a trial. JAS. F. JOYCE,
Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 81 Catharine-st.

DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURE
ON
"COMMERCE IN A HIGHLY UNBUSINESS-LIKE POINT OF VIEW."
At Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

THE LARGE NEW ORGAN JUST ERECTED by Messrs. GEO. JARDINE & SON, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington av. and 35th-st., will be exhibited by some of the most eminent organists of New-York, on THURSDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West, South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD,

THE INDEPENDENT

is now acknowledged to be not only one of the most successful, but one of the most invaluable Family Newspapers in this country. It circulates throughout the entire North from Maine to Oregon, and is also gradually making its way into the Border Slave States. Its corps of Special Contributors numbers more of the distinguished writers known in American Literature than can be boasted by any other similar publication. Among these contributors are Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; JOHN G. WHITTIER, the *Quaker Poet*; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, (one of whose sermons, revised by himself, appears in the INDEPENDENT every week;) Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Chapel, in this City, whose writings are instructive to all readers; HORACE GREELEY, who furnishes a

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 274 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman who has four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A grown girl, 17 years of age, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine ironer. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Three years' City reference. Call at No. 53 West 12th-st

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. WANTED, BY A German girl a situation in an American family as chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at No. 216 Mulberry-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a small private family; can be seen at her last employer's; good reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 31st-st. Can be seen from 11 until 3 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—SITUations are wanted by two young women—one as chambermaid; the other as laundress; they both understand their business thoroughly. Call at or address to the residence of their present employer, No. 18 Washington-square, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—WANTed, situations, by two competent women; one as chambermaid and to do the fine washing or plain sewing; and the other as waitress; has done nothing but waiting for the last six years; has lived with the best families, and can produce the best testimonials. Apply at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family, and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 2½ 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; has a reference of five years; no objection to the country. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 376 6th-av., first floor front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av. Best of City reference given.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced Scotch Protestant woman; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply for two days at No. 54 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to travel with a lady; is an excellent nurse, and willing to assist in washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, in the boot and shoe store, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook. No objections to a private boarding-house or the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies, creams and desserts; also, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at the millinery-store in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side street.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook in a respectable family; is a good cook, and wishes a good home in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer, with whom she has lived the last five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts., top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman now disengaged; has filled the situation for a number of years in the old country and in this country; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, jellies, made dishes, boning game and fowls; has good City reference. Call at No. 2 Bowling Green. Ring the bell.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game, ices, jellies, and bread and biscuit baking, in the best manner. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 12 Cornelia-st., between 4th and Bleecker, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has many years' experience in this country cooking; can give excellent City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 248 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; understands meats, pastry, puddings, and all kinds of desserts; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., and first floor on second flight of stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, all sorts of desserts, &c.; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 East 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended in her present situation, where she can be seen, at No. 8 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the grocery corner University-place and 12th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years in one family; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 563 Hudson-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a small private family as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit and pies; understands making cake and all kinds of dessert; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days or the week if not engaged, at No. 212 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

A COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do good plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, by three Welsh girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid in the same house.; and the other to take care of a small child. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st, between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations as cook and to wash and iron, and as chambermaid and waitress by two competent girls, who lived four years with their late employer; call at No. 158 3d-av., north of 16th-st., during two days.

A COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a German Protestant girl, as good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; she is willing to make herself useful; call at No. 37 Allen-st., in the candy-store, for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands her business well; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a good washer and ironer, and has good City references. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, front room, first floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; call at her present place, No. 35 University-place.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; can bake well and can come well recommended; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker; she understands the business thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Address A. M. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days, stating where an interview may be had.

A FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as forewoman in a dress or cloak-making establishment by a competent dressmaker, who has taken entire charge of a first-class house in a Southern city; would not object to go South. Address E. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation in a private family to do general housework; can cook, wash and iron well, bake bread, and understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A GERman widow, well aquuainted with the American household, a place as housekeeper, either for a single gentleman or a family, and has no preference if in the City or country. Call next Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 92 7th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A German Protestant woman, with her daughter, (14 years of age,) desires a situation in City or country; the mother to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; the daughter as chambermaid and nurse; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to go to Cuba or the South as lady's maid; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; is not afraid of a large wash; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-rate laundress, who can take the charge of washing and ironing, a situation in a private family; good City reference can be given. Inquire No. 131 24th-st., cor. 7th-av., first floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 20th-st., in the store, for two days.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse for small children; has lived 2½ years with her present employer, where she can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse; the care of an infant preferred; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 230 7th-av., 2 doors from 25th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptional references can be forwarded; no objections to going South for the Winter with a respectable family. Call or address, for two days, No. 167 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South; or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 359 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 29th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; the best of reference can be given, on calling at No. 166 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can fit ladies' dresses neatly; also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to travel with a family; has the best of reference, if required. Call, or address, to No. 148 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation for a seamstress; she is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would not object to the care of a growing child in a permanent situation. Apply at No. 71 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, not being permanently engaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will address No. 37 West 24th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, reliable girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as seamstress and dressmaker or family seamstress; makes children's clothes, and is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress or plain cook, or laundress; does up linen in style. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman accustomed to the care of children; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country or to travel; good recommendations. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl about 17 years of age, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Situation wanted by a person of good experience who understands hair dressing, dressing of ladies' fine muslins; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st, second floor.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as laundress and lady's maid; has no objection to travel; understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, and one that fully understands how to instruct children. Good City reference. Inquire at No. 165 West 18th-st., for two days, in the rear.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a smart, tidy Protestant young girl as waitress; has the best City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

A WAITRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED situations by two respectable young girls; one as first-class waitress, and the other as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses of all kinds, and has worked at the trade, and understands her business thoroughly; have no objection to go together; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

A WET NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND a situation for a young woman, with a fine breast of milk. Apply at No. 290 2d-av., third door above 18th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse or lady's maid to a family going to California on the steamer of the 11th; she offers her services as an equivalent for her passage. Call on, or address, for one week, Miss WHITE, No. 87 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALL EMPLOYERS OF RESPECTABILITY can immediately obtain nice, tidy, well recommended servant girls of all stations and various nations, at the first-class Female Employment Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. Over 70 girls at the office every day.

MALES.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPer's situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the business; is an excellent penman, and can be highly recommended as regards honesty, sobriety and industry; has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man lately arrived from the old country, (a passenger belonging to the ill-fated steamship *Connaught*,) as clerk or porter: is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. C., No. 29 2d-st., for two days.

A CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Russian young man, 19 years of age, as clerk or light porter in some manufacturing business; has the best of reference for capability, industry and steadiness. Address JOHN F. MEYERS, No. 73 1st-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a first-class man, who has been brought up in some of the first establishments in England; will be found a first-rate trainer, both of saddle and harness, and anything connected with the several diseases of the horse and his treatment. Has 8 years of the best City reference. Address H. A., at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's, No. 786 Broadway.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 50 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single middle-aged man, who fully understands his business; can furnish undoubted references from his last and former employers as to qualification; is well acquainted with the City; will be found honest and obliging. Address J. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for this week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in this City. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 East 28th-st.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, to whom he will give a good recommendation. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; knows the City well, and comes well recommended from his last employer; no objections to go South. Address JAMES, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A GOOD MAN, (PROTestant) as farmer, coachman and gardener, with the best of reference, wants a situation; is a good driver and groom; will do all the chores about the place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERman Protestant man, with best of reference from first-class families, desires a situation in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; also willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call or direct to GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, 24 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom, &c.; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a steady and careful driver. Has good recommendations from his last place. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man 16 years old, as coachman or stable boy; has good reference from his last place. Address M. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged man, a situation as collector, and to attend to office business, or to act as cashier in a restaurant, where a responsible man is required; best references produced; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address G. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AN ENGINEER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of 15 years' experience, an engagement as engineer in this City or Brooklyn; fully understands repairing machinery, &c. Address H. S. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

A FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and vegetable gardener, by a Scotchman, married, no children; wife is a first-class cook or dairy woman; or would engage as a single man; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

A GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, by a man and his wife, without incumbrance, a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, cows and farming in general; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; are willing to make themselves generally useful; have good reference. Address O. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; would be willing to go South; has had twenty years' experience and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway, until engaged, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a first-class groom and coachman; has the best of references as to capability, industry, honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 3 Garden-row, cor. 6th-av. and 11th-st., N. Y.

A MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, wish situations with a gentleman in the country; understand their business; got good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference. Address J. H., Hart's fruit store, No. 299 4th-st., near Washington-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young unmarried man, as waiter in a gentleman's family; has the best of references, and no objections to go South if required. Address D. M., No. 871 Broadway fruit store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man; is fully competent and understands his business in all its branches. Best of references given. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; is a single man; has the best of City reference from his last employer; address J. R., No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st., Daniel Noonan's grocery store.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable, steady man, in a private family, as waiter; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 826 Broadway, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by one who has lived with the best families and has the best of City references. Call at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can drive a carriage and pair of horses if required. Has ten years' reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL GERMAN BOYS' EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 695 6th-av. A charitable institution for the benefit of the homeless suffering boys of the City. Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and families will consult their interest by calling.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 79 and 81 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and approved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, hard wood doors, black walnut stairs. Also, two brown-stone houses on Lexington-av. Price $10,000, terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises, 34th-st. is a one hundred-foot street.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 142 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

TRINITY CHURCH—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—For sale—the 4-story and basement brick house, No. 60 Laight-st., with 21 years' lease of lot. House 25x45 feet; lot 25x86 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A., or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE DWELLING NO. 80 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—full-size, 4-story, high stoop, modern and complete in all respects. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST 44TH-st., near 9th-av. House 3-story and basement, 25x50 feet, built in a substantial manner; lot 25x104 feet; will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, No. 647 Hudson-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE WATERBURY
COPYING TABLET AND CASE CO.

Have completed and for sale various sizes and prices of their

CELEBRATED COPYING MACHINES.

No. 1. NOTE PAPER	$6
No. 2. LETTER PAPER	10
No. 3. CAP PAPER (open)	15
No. 4. CAP PAPER (covered) CABINET	20
No. 5. MAMMOTH, FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE, RAILROADS, EXPRESS AND OTHER COMPANIES' USE	50

Office and Salesroom,
No. 79 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between the Post-office and Broadway.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, and all who have much or little copying to do, will find this Machine indispensable, as it insures UNIFORMITY OF COPY, free from blot or blur, EITHER UPON WRITING OR COPYING PAPER; will copy 100 PAGES AT ONCE, and give six duplicate copies of each page at the same time; COPIES ALL KINDS OF WRITING INKS, and in most cases OLD WRITINGS—all of which results the Company guarantee.

It is used in connection with the ORDINARY LETTER-PRESS, and does away with the necessity to wet or dry the paper by hand.

LAWYERS, and all that part of the business community who are now paying for HAND-COPYING upon writing paper by the folio, or who hire clerks to do the work, can, BY THE AID OF THIS MACHINE, PRODUCE FAC SIMILES with surprising rapidity and perfection, as the owners of over five hundred machines in daily use in this City can testify.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GERMAN OR FRENCH cook, who understands cooking thoroughly, and will assist in washing and ironing. Wages $8 or $9. At No 138 West 14th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant cook; one who can bring the best of recommendations, may apply for a situation at No. 63 East 17th-st.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SMART ACTIVE PROTESTant girl wanted in a physician's family; one that understands general housework, that can read and write and can come well recommended; none others need apply. Apply at No. 183 Hudson-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS waitress, about twenty-five years of age, in a private family; none but those who understand waiting need apply. Good recommendations required. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 18 East 25th-st.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

AT THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious, elegant dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte, as heretofore.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RECently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 838 Broadway, corne of 13th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOVE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK OF A store in the lower part of the City, doing a good business; possession can be had immediately; the owner has other business and cannot attend to both. For particulars, apply at No. 209 Spring-st., to WM. CORTE, after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT OF B. LUERSSEN, Syrup and Cordial manufacturer and Rectifier and Distiller, No. 101 North Moore-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE

AUCTION SALES.

A. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

A. W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid and superb works of art contained in the private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatel; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silver, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will be positively sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 1st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Mortgage sale of the entire stock of a manufacturer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furniture of various kinds; centre-table, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock,

At No. 361 Hudson-st., corner King-st.,

The entire stock of hardware contained in the above store, comprising a general assortment of heavy and shelf goods, stoves, tin-ware, &c., to be sold without reserve for cash, by order of the assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THOMAS-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ON THOMAS-STREET—One parcel on the north side of the street, 100 feet west of Church-st., size 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
FURNITURE, WINES, PICTURES, &c., &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,

Will sell THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock, at his salerooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., by order of Administrator to close an estate, furniture, wines, pictures, &c. See *Herald* advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb mixed cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Rivington-st., near Eldridge-st.: Household furniture, consisting of ingrain carpets, 3-ply ditto, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany tete-à-tete, mahogany arm and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth, rockers, mahogany bookcase and secretary, rockers, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, side-tables, work-tables, hair-mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, blankets and sheets, window shades, ottoman, mirrors, hall-stand, oil-cloth. Also, a large range, heater, cooking stove, &c., including a large assortment of kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware, &c.

J. W. PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the 5-story dwelling No. 218 West 14th-st., west of 8th-av., the whole having cost over $15,000, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, in suites, elegantly carved centre and side tables, mirrors, oil-paintings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oak dining-room furniture. Also, a great variety of chamber furniture, beds and bedding, crockery, glassware, silverware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—Comprising a large and general assortment of excellent furniture, mirrors, lace curtains, window shades, dinner and toilet crockery, cutlery, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, school desks, chairs and benches. Also, 25 new parlor and cooking stoves, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M. an express wagon.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
TIN WARE, HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., a large assortment of hardware, table and pocket cutlery, &c. Also, 224 dozen Paris skate straps, six cases No. 3 axe-helves, together with a large lot of tin ware, comprising dippers, graters, milk and water pails, milk pans, large and small, oilers, pails in nests, wash-basins, match safes, spice boxes, &c. Terms, four months' credit.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 Pearl-st., balance of E. Cauldwell's stock, 300 to 400 lots of choice goods, worthy the notice of retailers; also, shelving, &c., and one of Singer's sewing-machines, in complete order.

SALE OF UNITED STATES ARMS.—BY ORder of Col. H. K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, will be sold at public auction, at Baton Rouge Arsenal, Louisiana, on the 10th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following arms, viz.:

122 Rifles, flint lock.
1,385 Rifles, altered to percussion.
Terms cash, in gold, on delivery.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—J. H. BURLEY will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, wardrobes, mattresses, mirrors, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, kitchen ware, &c.

SAMUEL STONE, Administrator.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTings, books, &c., by FRED & COLE, on THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 29 Butler-st., Brooklyn, comprising a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, fine paintings, engravings, 600 volumes of valuable books, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a two-seat wagon, and one single light wagon. Both made to order and to be sold without reserve.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' half-welt, double sole and water-proof boots.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—FREDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newberg, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860. HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
th1-law6wTh*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent.
o25-law10wTh ALBANY, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, tanner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860. ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
Executor of said deceased.
my31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

BLACKBERRY PLANTS MAY BE SAFELY put out in November. Offshoots from bearing, my plants, will be furnished, in packages of 50 plants, $3; 100, $5; 500, $20, and 1,200, (enough for an acre,) $40.
WM. LAWTON, No. 15 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1ST JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 106 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, *via* Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets; and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	20	Grocers' Ins. $50
60	Marine Bank 50	10	People's Ins. 50
20	Phœnix Ins. 50	10	Williamsburgh Ins. 50
20	Home Ins. 100	40	Fulton Ins. 25
40	Gt. West. Mar. Ins. 100	32	Exchange Ins. 30
50	American Tel. Co. 100	10	Columbia Ins. 100
20	Humboldt Ins. 100	14	Hunterdon Copper Co 50
4	Excelsior Ins 50	20	Ætna Ins. 50
75	Hamilton Ins. 15	100	Mad., Ind. & Peru R. 50
29	Brooklyn Ins. 17	25	Standard Ins. 50
29	Grocers' Ins. 50	5	American Expr's Co, 50
10	Hope Ins. 50	40	Brewoort Ins. 50
40	Imp. & Traders' Ins. 50	160	Commercial Scrip 50
20	Harmony Ins. 50	42	Phœnix Bank 20
10	Bank of Commerce. 100		

$400 Mad., Ind. and Peru R., dividend certificates.
4,000 Mobile and Ohio R., 3d mtg. Bonds.
2,000 New-York and Harlem R. 3d mtg. Bonds.
3,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d mtg. Bonds.
500 Logan Co. Mining and Manuf. Co. 1st mtg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Mechanics' Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY invite sealed proposals, until Nov. 1, for the purchase of the whole or any part of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest at seven per cent., semi-annually. Full particulars as to the form and character of the Bonds may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Proposals to be addressed to C. C. BETTS, Treasurer. Dated, Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1860.
FISHER HOWE,
THOMAS BROOKS,
JAMES HOW,
} Finance Committee.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.
E. M. GILBERT, President.

No. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

MOUNT VERNON R. R. BONDS.—THE PAYment of the November interest of these Bonds is deferred until 1st December for the purpose of registration. Holders will please in the meantime send or present the numbers of their Bonds and Coupons to the office for registration. CHAS. W. LEWIS,
Treasurer Mount Vernon R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d proximo. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF CITY OF Louisville, issued to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date at the Bank of America.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville Water Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford Conn.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held at the American Bible Society's House THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock. M. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold the regular stated session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mail'ed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, and other instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by DYOTT & SON, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5779 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6:20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6.30 or 10.30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for Woodlawn, 5:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 9:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 7 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31st-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM ENGINES, ONE OF five, and one of ten horse-power, in good order; also, 20 brading machines for hoop skirt wire, all complete. Inquire at No. 170 Elm-st. SIDNEY MOENTER.

CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWENTY-four inch cylinder. It is in the best running order, and is nearly new. Can be seen at No. 187 West 42d-st., in the rear. Sold for the want of use.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE —A machine for molding board-paper. Can be seen for three days at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cab

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

within the continent, if we except the Spanish Island of the Gulf and Brazil, which was not free. All that the Republicans asked was that this should remain free. Who would say it was not better? There were abundant examples before them of the comparative benefits of the two systems of free and servile labor. Look at Virginia. In the Revolution fornost among the States, now under the influence of this great curse fallen from her noble position to that of a third-rate State. Her ports, her unequaled lands, her vast mineral riches and resources made her foremost. Would you constitute our future States upon the model of Virginia or of Ohio. But they told us that this policy interfered with equality of the States. What, he asked, do you mean by equality of the States. They are trying to make a fusion of all parties, not for any good, but to prevent the election of LINCOLN by the people—thus throwing the election into the House, where Arkansas equals the State of New-York. They want the Slave States to have five judges in the Supreme Court, while the Free States have but four. Our opponents do not agree on any one point. The Breckinridge Party believes that our glorious flag carries Slavery into any territory the moment we become its possessor. The President of our United States has declared that Slavery as truly exists in the territories of our country as it does in the State of Georgia. Who believes that? In my opinion that is next to blasphemy. I don't believe there is an intelligent man in New-York who would indorse any such doctrine as that, if it was put to him as I have put it to you. The South knows its right, and laughs at the efforts of Northern doughfaces who are trying to force this doctrine upon the country. Next came the very respectable Bell men. What are they for? The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. But of what laws? That they don't tell us. Next came the Douglas men. We owe Douglas a great deal. He has helped the Republicans considerably, and we will be respectful in our treatment of him. The Douglas men do not believe in Popular Sovereignty—they would sooner put their head into a lion's mouth, or their hands into the fire, than give the country to Popular Sovereignty pure and undefiled. DOUGLAS was asked to incorporate in his bill the clause permitting the people to elect their own Governor, but he declined, and subsequently voted against it. Whoever votes for the Fusion votes as much for the worst as for the best. You can't make a choice. But let me say a word about the flagitious and silliest attempt ever made by politicians to affect votes. An attempt has been made to get up a panic—a panic about property. But how absurd. If there *is* any danger let each property-holder vote for LINCOLN that the election may be made by the people, thus saving the trouble which would be almost certain to follow a struggle in the House. But there is no danger of trouble—this talk is all bosh. This way of carrying an election is but a poor imitation of Chinese tactics. The Chinese thought that by making noises on their gongs they could frighten the English soldiers, who had tight straps to their trowsers, and who having fallen on their faces would be unable to get up, and the Chinese could then cut their throats. In conclusion, he said this panic attempt is the only parallel to the Chinese absurdity. [Laughter and cheers.]

REMARKS OF HON. G. A. GROW.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW was then introduced. He said he was not in the habit of making excuses, but he appeared before them with a Western fever, which must be his excuse for speaking but briefly. The question before the people is now, What shall become of the public lands? The Republicans ask that it be set apart in free homes for free men. Under the present system any man can buy all the land the Government owns, and the wildest schemes are possible to the non-resident land speculator—consequently the son of toil is compelled to compete not only against the savage and the natural enemies of civilization, but against the rapacious speculator, who having bought at $1 25, demands for the same land from $5 to $10 per acre. By this system $1,600,000,000 have been taken from the men who peopled the wilderness, of which only $200,000,000 have gone into the hands of the Government. The Republicans demand a change, so that the poor man can find a free land and a free home. [Cheers and applause.] What right has the Government to be sustained in this outrage upon the workshop and the farms of this country? What class of men is this on whom the Government forces this injustice. No blessing from God shall be seized by the Government and made use of as means of speculation. Let the Government speculate in the atmosphere as soon as in this territory. The land policy has come down to us from unholy sources. Mr. GROW here entered into a labored *exposé* of the land system as shown in the older countries, contrasting it and its effects with that proposed by the Republican Party—and, as may readily be imagined, created great enthusiasm amongst the many farmers and sons of toil who composed a great part of his audience. In continuation he said, the law-makers of the party are the ones from whom you are to ascertain the policy of a party. By their fruits ye shall know them. How do we find the parties standing on this great question of the Homestead bill? In the last Congress, the representatives from Slave States, with but three exceptions, voted against the Homestead bill. In the last session a Homestead bill passed the house—so that, let a man come from where he will, if he chooses to go out and take his chance, clearing the land, tilling the soil, and making himself a home, we are glad to have him come. We don't believe that Yankees are the only men fit to be shot by Indians. 22 Democrats out of 93 voted against it. The speaker entered into a general discussion of the merit of the Senate and House Homestead bills—showing that the defeat of the bill was the result of the veto of the Old Public Functionary. Look at the record. A Democratic President kills one bill by a veto, and a Democratic Vice-President kills another by his casting vote. Great Democracy, isn't it? But the Democracy says it has nothing to do with BUCHANAN. You can't come that—you made him President. You can't find a man in Pennsylvania who will admit that BUCHANAN was born in that State. Why the very Quakers are after him—22,000 of them—and, as WHITNEY says, when the Quakers come out, LINCOLN goes in. They didn't all come out at the last time, but they will next time.

The arrival of the large Wide-Awake Delegation from Brooklyn, escorted by the Flushing battalion, interrupted the speaker, who gave way for a few moments, during which Ex-Gov. KING was introduced, and made an energetic and telling speech.

REMARKS OF EX-GOV. KING.

He said he could not forbear to speak a few words of cheer. All accounts from all quarters come to us with assurance of a great victory. We were on the eve of an election which would decide the question of the predominance of the Republican Party, or of its opponents. The great constitutional question of the mode in which these questions were to be settled would also be decided. There was no other authority but the people, in whom all power resided, and no section or party could repudiate the great voice of the whole people when constitutionally expressed. Equal rights for free men, and free soil for all men were the principles now offered for the approval of the people, and he believed the people would heartily indorse them. No other had announced these principles. He was an old Whig and a tariff man, and he wished the labor of the poor man protected. The money which had been squandered for contracts should be expended for improving the rivers and harbors of the country. They were for an economical administration of the Government. BUCHANAN came into power with $20,000,000 in the Treasury, all which had been squandered, and the Government run in debt over sixty millions besides. He was a Northern man in sentiment and feeling, but he would do his Southern brethren no harm. The charge that they wished to interfere with their slave institution was false, like all the other base charges which had been made against them. They would leave Slavery where it was, but when they talked of carrying their local laws into the free Territories and establishing the blighting curse of Slavery there, he said hands off, not a step further shall Slavery go! He paid a handsome eulogy to LUTHER C. CARTER, and urged the people to return him to his place in Congress.

The Ex-Governor spoke with great energy, his voice being heard clear and strong above the surrounding clangor of the Wide-Awake bands. He was vociferously cheered.

Mr. GROW then came forward and concluded his speech upon the Homestead bill.

Mr. [BELLOWS followed Mr. GROW, and continued speaking until nearly 11 o'clock. It was near midnight when the procession and people retired from the ground.

The Fifth Congressional District—John Duffy Indorsed for Congress.

There is a wonderful vivifying power in light. We speak not of the "glorious luminary"—but of blazing tar-barrels, waving torches, and Wide-Awake lamps. All varieties of these inducements to popular assemblage were exhibited last night throughout the City. They nowhere shed a fiercer glare than in the Fifth Congressional District—a District where the candidates at one time defied all ordinary attempts at enumeration, but have now decreased to the comprehensible number of five or six. One of these is Mr. JOHN DUFFY, whilom Consul at Galway under the Pierce *régime*, now a citizen of the District which he aspires to represent in Washington, as the advocate of the Workingman's rights, and the unflinching supporter of the "Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

The meeting was held in the open space which marks the confluence of Grand-street and East Broadway. As no particular time had been set for the beginning of it, so no particular time was kept; and while the crowd round the platform were making anxious inquiries of each other as to when the band should arrive, and the boys were cracking jokes around the tar-barrels, a long train of people attired after the manner of the Wide-Awakes, carrying lamps, and preceded by a band, passed in tantalizing and unpleasant contiguity down the street, and, by various illumined devices, testified their everlasting devotion to the fortunes of NELSON TAYLOR, one of JOHN DUFFY'S Democratic opponents.

After these had passed, an enthusiastic Celt, who had obviously been paying his respects to a prominent establishment over the way, mounted the platform and insisted, in a style of rhetoric that immediately won the attention of his audience, in saying something that might have been laughable, had it not been unintelligible. The current answer to any one who asked, "Who's that?" was, "Why don't you know him! That's Govey!" He was removed by "a gentle hint."

At length, a long line of torches were seen streaming down Grand-street; a procession, with banners approached; the platform in a few moments was crowded, and the business proper was duly begun.

Mr. JAMES LOWE was, on motion of Mr. FARRE, appointed Chairman.

The list of Vice-Presidents included the names of Dr. Joseph Wilton, Alderman Russell, Richard O'Grady, James Ohany, John Burke, M. D.; P. T. Brennan, M. D.; John Gaynor, John Galvin, M. D.; Robert Nichols, M. D.; Fenton McEvoy, Peter Mitchell and James Lee.

The list of which these names form but a tithe, was in conjunction with a long array of Secretaries, adopted unanimously.

Mr. LOWE presented as the first speaker, Dr. HILTON, Ex-Coroner, who, in the course of a few brief prefatory remarks, asserted Mr. DUFFY'S claims on the popular regard, not only because of his being the Union candidate, but as being, himself, a workingman, and a sterling representative of the workingmen's interests and rights.

The report of the Committee by whom Mr. DUFFY was elected, and a series of resolutions indorsing that report and the policy of the party in whose behalf Mr. DUFFY asks the suffrages of the people of his district, were carried by acclamation.

Mr. DUFFY was himself the next speaker, and was received by shouts of welcome. He addressed himself to the questions which the impending election is to settle, and took particular pains to speak of the positions assumed by the Republican Party, which, he gave positive assurance, was bound to be defeated if the people only elected to Congress men opposed to the recognized views of the more prominent Republican leaders. He based his claims to election on the ground that in the profligate desire to gain power, and promote personal designs, whether of dishonesty or ambition, the great body of the masses in this City, the mechanics and laboring men, were utterly disregarded, and would inevitably be ignored if the Republicans or other unscrupulous candidates of other parties were placed in positions which would enable them to perpetuate the oppressions to which the laboring classes were subject—oppressions which, if he were elected, he would use every effort to suppress. His speech was frequently interrupted by cheers, which were vociferously renewed as he retired from the front of the platform.

Mr. JAMES ROCHE followed in a spirited address, which was mainly devoted to a comparison of the qualifications of Mr. DUFFY and of his opponents respectively. His review, so far as Mr. DUFFY was concerned, was hugely flattering.

Mr. HOLYWOOD, Mr. BOYLE, and other gentlemen, followed in speeches laudatory of their favorite candidate, and the meeting, which had been very well-behaved throughout, broke up with cheers for DUFFY and the Union ticket.

Seventh Congressional District Republican Ratification Meeting.

A very large mass meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, at Jackson-square, last evening, indorsed the nomination of AUGUSTUS F. DOW for Congressman from the Seventh District, with a great deal of enthusiasm. Three bonfires were blazing, rockets rose, and the Wide-Awakes of the three Wards, marshaled by another (Gen. J. H. HOBART) WARD, marched by during the evening in great force, and looking exceedingly well, amid the loud cheers of the multitude.

Gov. WASHINGTON SMITH presided over the main stand,—there were three of them,—and Judge QUACKENBUSH, JAMES W. FARR and others were the Vice-Presidents.

Gov. SMITH expressed his thanks, announced the object of the meeting, and urged the election of Mr. DOW. He reminded the people of what the Republicans of Maine, Indiana and Pennsylvania had been doing, and commended their example.

After a song from "Old Abe's Choir," and the adoption of a series of resolutions, indorsing the Chicago Platform and the candidates—during the reading of which a portion of the platform gave way—

ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., was introduced as the "Young American Orator," and made a brilliant speech. They were indeed, he said, engaged in an irrepressible conflict between right and wrong, good and bad—between the principles of the Republican Party and all that was corrupt that was opposed to them. He dwelt at length upon the importance of the measures which the followers of LINCOLN seek to instil. During his address another of the stands, on which "Old Abe's Choir" was singing another song, broke down. At the third stand at the same time Dr. M. EYRE FOY, which, if the applause which accompanied and followed it and the testimony of those who heard it goes for anything, struck a chord that reverberated. SOLOMON L. HULL, A. J. DITTENHOEFER, T. B. VAN BUREN and C. S. SPENCER also spoke effectively at the same platform.

SILAS B. DUTCHER said he was there because he was a Republican, and he was a Republican because the Republican Party stood by the principles of the fathers of the Republic. [Applause.] The time had arrived when a change in the Administration of the Government was become absolutely necessary. The Democratic Party was sunk in corruption, and the people were rising in their might to wipe them out. [Applause.] He would not speak to them on the subject of Slavery further than to say that the Republican Party was the white man's party. [Cheers.] Mr. DUTCHER reviewed the course of the Democratic Party in opposition to the Homestead Bill, and told how manfully the Republicans had supported it. He charged that the Democrats had obtained power in the land by false pretenses, declared that it should be ousted, that that party was dead and that DOUGLAS had killed her. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was as certain as that the moon shone in the heavens. Mr. DUTCHER enlarged upon the advantages that were sure to follow, told general anecdotes illustrating his position, and concluded amid prolonged cheers.

JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq., was the next speaker. He addressed himself to a demonstration of the importance of rightly representing the Republicans of New-York in Congress. He asserted that the rights of the poor were trampled upon in this country, and that the party in power was responsible for this state of things. He viewed it as almost providential that the Republican Party had sprung up to assert the rights of the down-trodden both at the South and at the North.

SOLOMON L. HULL, in a brief speech, demolished the charges which the Fusion Party brought against the Republicans. He denied that the Republicans desired amalgamation with the blacks, and declared that when he was traveling in the South he never saw a Democrat that he did not see a mulatto near. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HULL concluded a humorous and forcible speech amid loud applause, and the meeting adjourned.

Mass Meeting of the German Democracy—The Union Ticket Indorsed.

The German population of this City who adhere to the Democratic Party, and go for the Fusion ticket, held a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening. The Hall was well filled, and considerable of a crowd was collected around the building outside. Banners were suspended on the walls in the rear of the stage, with the following inscriptions in German:

"Justice to white men, native and immigrant. No decrease of naturalization rights."

"The support of the Union as the bulwark of Freedom on earth."

"Political and social supremacy for the American settler, whether of European or other origin. Civilization against barbarism and cannibalism for the sake of humanity."

"Opposition to Sectionalism, which stirs up fanaticism and disturbs public peace, and prosperity, for the sake of the general good."

"Opposition to all attempts of European Governments to give a foothold in this country for institutions contrary to our democracy—for the sake of freedom and progress."

"Opposition to centralization of power in Congress and the Legislatures of the States against the will of the people for the sake of Popular Sovereignty."

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Coroner SCHIRMER, who nominated for President Mr. WM. A. KOBBE, one of the electors on the Union ticket. Mr. KOBBE, on taking the chair, was greeted with applause, and after expressing his thanks for the honor done him, proceeded to state briefly his views of the political aspect and condition of the country. He believed the doctrines and tendencies of the Republican Party to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the Union, and considered it the duty of the German population of the country to rally to its defence. In the event of LINCOLN'S election, Mr. KOBBE thought that the White House at Washington would be converted into a sort of negro asylum for the dissemination of Republican philanthropy, "instead of being, as it ought to be, the Council Chamber for the discussion of the great commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of the country."

At the close of Mr. KOBBE'S remarks, Mr. C. DAUQUE read a list of Vice-Presidents, comprising many of the most prominent German merchants and business men of the City.

OTTO' SACKERSDOOL was then introduced, and addressed the audience in the German language at considerable length.

He was followed by Mr. OSNOLD OTTENDOEFER, the Editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, whose remarks were received with frequent manifestations of applause.

The meeting was also addressed by LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, and one or two others, at the conclusion of which the following resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of citizens of New-York and vicinity, declare, as German adopted citizens, that they will devote the efforts of this critical period to the Union, knowing as they do, and appreciating the degree of friendship with which they have been received in this Western hemisphere as that they will cleave to the Union and the Constitution, and will endeavor, to their utmost, at the approaching election, to elect the Union Electoral ticket, and hinder the success of the Republican Party, who endanger this blessed, free and glorious new Fatherland.

A large meeting was held outside of the building, at which GEO. C. BORCK presided, and SAMUEL WIEL, Dr. FRECK, Dr. MEEKLES, and Mr. A. CARLING made speeches.

Republican Meeting at Mamaroneck.

The Republicans of Mamaroneck and Rye Neck, hold a mass meeting at Mamaroneck village, on Friday evening next. Judge NELSON, candidate for Congress from that District, Judge BEEBE and others, will address the meeting.

Republicans Disappointed.

It was erroneously announced that Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, would address the Republicans of this City in the City Hall Park last evening. Many Republicans and other citizens visited the appointed place, only to be disappointed. The TIMES office was besieged with inquirers on the subject. Mr. CURTIN was not apprized of any preparations for him to speak. He will probably address the Republicans of New-York at Palace Garden, and, in the course of the week say a cheering word for the cause in New-Jersey.

Be on Hand.

In some of the Districts voters may find themselves subjected to much inconvenience if they are not early at the polls. Yesterday morning, for instance, over 900 names had been registered in the Third District of the Eighteenth Ward. It is evident that such a number of votes as this can only be polled by industrious work all day long, and those who desire to avail themselves of the right of suffrage should remember that a crowd around the polling places in the afternoon, is only to be avoided by attending to their duty early in the morning. Doubtless there are other Districts in the City to which the same caution would apply.

Mr. Odell and the Slave-Trade.

The original of the following communication has been sent to Mr. ODELL:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

To MOSES F. ODELL, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: If any apology is required for my addressing you without having a personal acquaintance with you, it will be found in the fact that you occupy the position of a public man, being a prominent member of the Democratic Party, a Federal office-holder, a candidate for Congress, and a conspicuous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which gives to the electors of your Congressional District the right to know your sentiments upon the great questions and political topics now presented to the American people for their action at the coming election, and to myself, as a member of that Church, the right to know what your principles are touching all questions of religion and morality.

I see a statement in the public journals that you are in favor of, and advocate reopening the African Slave-trade. I have seen no contradiction of this charge by you, and lest some of your Methodist brethren and friends might be misled in forming a just estimate of your principles and worthiness to represent them, those who are now undecided as to whom they should cast their votes for, many of whom reside in your District, and who undoubtedly will be solicited to vote for you, I think it right and due to the Church to which you belong, that you should make a frank avowal of your sentiments, and state your views as a Christian upon the justice and morality of the African Slave-trade. If you are in favor of that traffic please to accept this as a challenge, publicly, to discuss with me the subject in your District at any time prior to the election. Very respectfully yours,

SANFORD L. MACOMBER, 166 Elm-street.

The Election Returns and the Police.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
No. 7 Broad-street, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

To John A. Kennedy, Esq., General Superintendent of Police:

DEAR SIR—On election nights our messengers have frequently had much difficulty in gaining admission to the Inspectors' rooms, and in order to facilitate the collection of returns on Tuesday next, I beg to ask, on behalf of the Associated Press, that you will on the day of election give special instruction to the Policemen on duty at the several polling districts to admit our messengers to the rooms of the Canvassers with as little delay as possible, and under such regulations as you may think proper to order. Each authorized messenger of the Associated Press will be furnished with a suitable card of admission Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent of the New-York Associated Press.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

D. H. Craig, General Agent of the Associated Press:

DEAR SIR: Being desirous of affording every facility to the Associated Press, I have issued the following General Order to the Captains of Police.

Truly yours, JOHN A. KENNEDY,
General Superintendent.

General Order.

CAPTAIN—*Sir*: You will direct the Police on duty on the respective polls in your Precinct, at the ensuing election, to afford to the messengers of the Associated Press every facility for obtaining access to the rooms of the Canvassers.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, General Superintendent.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The Canvassers of every Election District will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, *who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the Agent.*

Numerous attempts having been made, which in many cases were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canvassers and poll clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals comprising the Associated Press are the TIMES, *Tribune, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Herald, Express, Sun, News, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Day Book, Staats Zeitung, World, Demokrat,* and *Courrier des Etats Unis.*

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of New-York Associated Press.

Is Pennsylvania Safe?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent State election in Pennsylvania resulted as follows:

Curtin	262,000
Foster	230,000
Curtin's majority	32,000

In consequence of this result the Republican and Democratic papers alike concede the State to LINCOLN by a large majority. But what grounds have they for so doing? The vote in November will probably not be much larger than that cast this month, and a change of 16,000 votes will be sufficient to defeat the Republicans. Now, such a change is not only possible, but likely. CURTIN was exceedingly popular, and the coalition on FOSTER was by no means cordial. It is estimated that, at the least, 25,000 Bell and Douglas men voted the "people's ticket." But now the fusion in the electoral ticket is complete, and none but Republicans will vote for LINCOLN. The true Republican strength in the Keystone State cannot exceed 240,000, while the Anti-Republicans probably number at least 252,000. It appears to me that LINCOLN is by no means certain of the 27 electoral votes of Pennsylvania, and that the Republicans should not turn all their attention to New-York, for on the morning of the 7th of November they may awaken to find themselves defeated in a spot where they regarded themselves as invincible. WIDE-AWAKE.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL.—On Tuesday afternoon, a little girl named ANTONIA ROHREY, attending Public School No. 5, in Fourth-street, while descending the stairs leading to the street, slipped, and fell almost from the top to the bottom. She struck the back of her head with considerable violence, but at the time it was believed that she was not seriously injured. Soon, however, after her return to her aunt's residence, at No. 58 Avenue B, she became insensible, and died in the course of the night. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered to the effect that the fall had occasioned her death.

PROBABLE RESULT OF A HUSBAND'S VIOLENCE.—Information was yesterday left at the Coroner's office by the friends of a Mrs. TAYLOR, living at No. 117 Madison-street, to the effect that she was in a dying condition in consequence of violence inflicted upon her by her husband, THOMAS TAYLOR. It is said that he beat her last Sunday night, causing the rupture of a blood vessel, and that her precarious state resulted from hemorrhage. The matter will be investigated to-day.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIAL TEA PARTY.—The teachers and friends of the Mission Sunday School, located at No. 189 Mott-street, enjoyed themselves last evening in a social gathering. Some 200 sat down together in these Mission rooms, and were served with tea and other good things by a number of young men. There was some good singing, in which the young ladies took part. Mr. LONGMORE, the Superintendent of the school, Rev. Mr. FERRIS and Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE, were the speakers.

School of the Reformed Dutch Church.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

It is questionable if a bevy of more beautiful girls or a band of brighter-looking boys were ever got together than were last night assembled in the North-west Reformed Dutch Church, to celebrate the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the School. The body of the church was filled with proud parents, and gratified uncles and aunts, and sympathizing brothers and sisters. One hundred and fifty men and matrons to be, occupied the platform, the boys dressed in the trimmest of roundabouts and the girls in the purest of white dresses. At one end of the church stretched the appropriate inscription, "Prayer and Effort," and over the stage, "*Nisi Dominus Frustra.*" It was a goodly sight to see.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and an anthem by the 150 voices, the Senior Arithmetic Class, armed with slates, took their position in a semi-circle, to be examined by the Principal. The answers were readily and correctly given; indeed the spirit of calculation is seldom seen so fully developed in ones so young. One curly-pated little girl was always ready with a solution to the proposed problem, but by some mishap she generally got it wrong. The mystery of the cyphers rather puzzled her, and she sometimes forgot to cut them off. After the arithmeticians came the singers, and the chorus, "O, Sing Sweet Bird," was trilled by a number of bird-like voices. Miss JENNY ANDERSON, Messrs. WM. B. M. JORDAN, LOUIS C. L. JORDAN and JAMES S. HUYLER then indulged in a dialogue: "Who is the Greatest," nearly settling on SIMME-BOOZEN-NO-KAMI as one of the greatest men, and the Prince of Wales as another. The third catechism class were then examined, and the knowledge of sin, original and actual, which they displayed, was really wonderful. "Gentle Words," a well written composition, was read by Miss. SARAH C. MOTT. Master WM. B. JORDAN favored the company with a declamation. JOAN and JENNY and Master JAMES J. HUYLER followed it with "Out to Battle." A pretty little Miss sang "Oh, had I the wings of a Dove," the junior class were examined in Reading, Spelling, Geography and Grammar, and a Duett, "The Old Pear Tree," by Misses ANDERSON and MABLE, with a chorus by the whole, then closed part first.

A dialogue, "The Folly of Hunting Judgment," by Masters[Griffing, Tracy, Green, Jordan, Ackerman, Hahn, and Crum, initiated part second of the programme. The senior class was catechised in the Constitution of the United States, displaying a familiarity with that important instrument which would have astonished the Great Expounder himself. Then came a chorus, "The Happy Spirit Land." "The Old Clock on the Stairs" was well delivered by Master LOUIS A. JORDAN, after which the senior class were examined in the catechism, displaying as admirable an acquaintance with that as they previously had with the Constitution. A composition, "Farewell," was read by Miss ANN E. ROSE, and then came the distribution of premiums by Rev. H. D. CANSE. Honorary mention was made of a number of scholars who had not been members long enough to entitle them to premiums. The following is the list of those who receive the honors of the graduating class:

Miss Maria A. Anderson, Miss Lavenia Anderson, Miss Jessie Anderson, Miss Ann Amelia Banks, Miss Kate M. Blauvelt, Miss Sarah J. Eagleson, Miss Margaret Hermann, Miss Julia Perrine, Miss Ann Eliza Rose, Miss Mary E. Van Houten, Miss Martha Van Houten, Miss Cornelia Veen, Miss Hatriet S. Wiseburn, Miss Maria L. Wenz, Miss Louisa Willsey, Miss Sarah J. Willsey, Thomas A. Bancker, William O. Banks, Obadiah Banks, John M. Berry, Adolphus W. Campbell, James W. Crolius, John Jacob Diehl, Jr., James H. Demarest, James H. Eagleson, Thomas J. Ferguson, John Ferguson Gifting, Louis E. Genin, Charles H. Jones, Charles J. Kelly, John P. Krechting, Henry F. Lippold, George H. Lehmkuhl, Charles C. McKibbin, James E. Powles, Frederick Steins, Hermann C. Steins, John D. Veen, Emil Walser, Christian Wenz.

A prize of four volumes, offered by one of the Trustees to that pupil who should evince the *greatest improvement* in study and deportment, was bestowed upon Miss ANNA LEFFERTS, with the explanation that the limitation obliged the omission of the name of the *best* scholar in the school. A parting song, written by a former graduate, was sung, after which the valedictory was spoken by Master HENRY F. LIPOLD. HANNIBAL delivered a good address to his soldiers on the Alps, but Master LIPOLD spoke with quite as much purpose last evening to his fellow-students and graduates. A brief address was offered by Rev. Dr. CANSE, after which the audience and scholars were dismissed with the singing of a doxology. Throughout, the exhibition was highly creditable to the School, to its Principal, and to the Trustees.

Trial of Marshal Rynders.

EXAMINATION POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER ELECTION.

Three o'clock yesterday afternoon had been fixed by Justice WELSH as the time for holding the examination in the case of Marshal RYNDERS, who is charged with the commission of an assault some days since upon Mr. WM. BARNEY, of Brooklyn, when that gentleman was at the office of the defendant upon business. Soon after the appointed hour all the parties presented themselves before the magistrate. Mr. RYNDERS bringing with him a number of witnesses, and having JAMES T. BRADY and ROBERT D. HOLMES, Esqs., as his counsel, while Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, grandfather of the complainant, and Mr. BARNEY, his father, appeared on the opposite side. Justice WELSH signified his readiness to proceed, when

Mr. Barney, Sr., said: Mr. Noyes, counsel for the complainant in this case, is detained at this moment in an argument in an important railroad case in the Supreme Court, and it is impossible for him to leave until 4 o'clock. He can be here at that time, if your Honor will delay the proceedings.

The Court—That will make it rather late for us; I think it had better go over to some other day.

Mr. Holmes—Mr. Brady and myself are here in behalf of the defendant, who has come here to meet this charge. We have all our witnesses present with one exception, and their examination will exhaust the day. As, however, the other side is not ready, and most of our witnesses are in attendance at a great sacrifice of valuable time, would it be asking too much of the Court to throw this case over until after election. Most of these gentlemen are interested in political matters, and will be very much engaged until after election. I think politics as sacred a matter as any other business which can be followed. Even your Honor sometimes shows an inclination to indulge your taste in that direction.

The Court—This examination was set down at an hour later than is desirable and I should not like to commence it after, this time of the afternoon. I shall let it go over until some day next week when it will not be my court week, and then I can give my undivided attention to it, therefore I appoint next Thursday, and shall take it up at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Holmes—At 10 o'clock we have motions in the civil Courts to dispose of, and that hour would be very inconvenient for us. Could your Honor say a quarter before 11 on Thursday next?

His Honor assented and remarked, "Well, make it 11 o'clock."

The Court then rose, so did the parties, their friends and the spectators. Marshal RYNDERS, however, did not leave the room without making a remark, for he turned to the reporters and said, "I am quite willing my friend here (Mr. BARNEY) shall have all the advantage of the publicity given to this matter without a counter-statement being made." Having thus spoken he departed.

Arrest of Alleged Forgers.

LARGE SEIZURE OF ALTERED BANK-NOTES, COPPER-PLATES, ETC.

Within a few days Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, has been in the receipt of information which satisfied him beyond a doubt that an extensive business in the way of altering bank-notes was conducted at the house No. 41 King-street, occupied in part by two brothers, both young men, named ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS. He accordingly obtained a warrant authorizing a search of the premises and placed it in the hands of Officers BENNETT, MCDOUGAL and WILSON, who on Tuesday afternoon executed the commission with which they were intrusted. Having entered the house, Officer BENNETT determined upon taking a position in the rear yard to prevent the egress of any person in that direction, and turning the knob of the door which he supposed led to the yard, he was surprised to find that it opened into an extension-room where ANDREW ROBERTS had been apparently at that very moment engaged in the manufacture of the worthless bills. His arrest was immediately effected, and a search of the apartment resulted in the discovery of several packages of counterfeit notes, mostly of the denomination of tens, upon Southern banks, in various stages of manufacture. In addition to the bills, two copper-plates were found, with engravings upon them corresponding to impressions upon some of the unfinished notes, which were still damp and had evidently been recently taken from one of two presses, used for printing bank-notes, which also were found in the room. The notes, plates and other implements were seized, and, with the prisoner, taken to head-quarters, after which the other suspected forger, SAMUEL ROBERTS, was apprehended at a saloon called the Oyster Bay, at the corner of Spring and Mercer streets, of which he is said to be the proprietor. A further search of the house in King-street was then prosecuted, and more of the counterfeits were obtained, as well as four Savings' Bank books, in the name of ANDREW ROBERTS, representing sums, the aggregate of which amounted to between $5,000 and $6,000, and other valuable property. It is supposed that the prisoners have been engaged for many years in the pursuit of altering genuine bills of broken banks to supply the demand of professional operators for forged papers of this description, and the notes seized bear testimony to the fact that they were altered by a skillful hand. Upon counting the paper it was found that it represented nearly $4,000, most of which required only a few touches of the manufacturer to make it ready for use. The prisoners were, yesterday afternoon, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination, on the charge preferred against them, and pending the result of the hearing they were committed to prison.

Mr. William Mulligan, Mr. F. McCabe and Judge Russell.

ANOTHER STREET FIGHT.

About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, BILLY MULLIGAN made a savage assault upon his old enemy, FRANK MCCABE, whom he encounterad at the corner of Broadway and Prince streets, and both men having been arrested, were taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where they were locked up—the former on a charge of disorderly conduct, and the latter as the complainant in the case. The prisoners, however, had not been long in custody before City Judge RUSSELL, in response to a request of their associates, went to the Station-house and released them upon bail, in the sum of $500 each, furnished for their appearance at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, before Justice QUACKENBUSH. At the appointed hour MULLIGAN kept his faith, and presented himself at the Police Court, but MCCABE did not appear. The affidavit of the policeman who made the arrests was, however, deemed sufficient to warrant the magistrate in requiring the accused to give bail for trial on the charge, and the sum of $500 having been fixed upon, a surety was found and he was discharged. Judge RUSSELL has thrice during the present week opened Court at the same Station-house, and discharged prisoners under similar circumstances.

Police Reports.

THE HAVANA ROBBERY CASE.

Pastor Riemus, the Cuban, who was arrested last Tuesday on a charge of having robbed his late employers, Messrs. Carbajosé, Ybarraybal & Co., merchants at Havana, of $20,000, was yesterday taken before Justice WELSH for examination. The agent of the firm, by whom the accused was pursued to this City, was unable to swear to the identity of any of the money which has been rescued, and the prisoner was discharged from custody. A short time afterwards, however, Riemus was rearrested in a civil suit commenced against him, and his bail in the case was fixed at $20,000. Not being able to give a surety for that amount he was placed in the Eldridge-street prison. Officer NIVEN has succeeded in recovering within a fraction of the entire amount alleged to have been stolen.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Four ruffians made an attack, at a late hour on Tuesday night, upon Mr. James McCurdy, of Williamsburgh, as he was passing the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, for the purpose of robbing him. Finding that he had no money, they beat him and kicked him until he became insensible, and then ran off. The unfortunate man was subsequently found by a Fourth Precinct policeman and conveyed to the Station-house, where, after the lapse of an hour or two, he revived sufficiently to leave for his home. So far his assailants have escaped arrest.

—It is said that Mrs. Dan. Rice has brought a suit for divorce against her husband. The wrongs of which she complains are not stated.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND SUITE,

AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,

The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.

Photographs of

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,

on view at

BRADY'S GALLERY.

Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—"You Americans," said the Duke of Newcastle, "make the fastest and handsomest river steamers in the world." "And the prettiest girls," added the Prince of Wales. "And the most elegant and becoming hats," continued the Earl of St. Germans; "look at this hat, I bought it of a manufacturer named KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and tell me if you ever saw one more beautifully finished, graceful in form or distingue in appearance?" The Prince and suite had to admit that KNOX'S hat knocked all others, English or Parisian.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE

AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.

GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

J. GURNEY & SON,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS AND COLDS PROMPTLY CURED.—By anointing the throat and chest with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment all painful breathing is quickly relieved and the soreness and inflammation removed, while the Pills allay fever and the complaint disappears in a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

The Siamese Twins, with the "What is it?" Albinos, Aquaria, and the great drama of "Joseph and his Brethren," are attracting scores of thousands to Barnum's Museum daily.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Mur